

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIII, No. 382. SHANGHAI, AUGUST 29, 1874. PRICE, Tls. 12 7 AN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES in our Firm in Hongkong and China ceased on the 1st instant.

Our Firm now consists of Messrs. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, WM. H. FORBES, F. B. FORBES, W. SCOTT FITZ, JOHN M. FORBES, JR., S. W. POMEROY, JR., F. D. HITCH, and H. DE C. FORBES.

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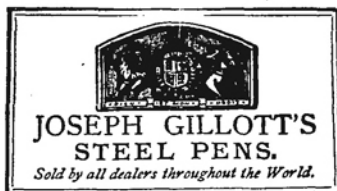
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14th March, 1874.



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THE FOLLOWING

IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
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F. PEIL,

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NEWS FOR THE HOMeward MAILS

THE North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette, published weekly, for transmission to England, contains a

Summary of News,

the Chief Leading Articles, and other papers of interest, that have appeared during the week in the Daily paper; also prices current of imports and exports.

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THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XIII, No. 382.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 29, 1874.

PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	July 17	Hankow, ...	Aug. 25
San Francisco, ...	" 25	Yokohama, ...	" 29
Hongkong, ...	Aug. 17	Nagasaki, ...	" 27
Tientsin, ...	" 23	Foochow, ...	" 19

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.			
Hongkong, ...	May 30	Received 10th July.	
Shanghai, ...	" 24		

BIRTHS.

On the 25th instant, at Shanghai, the wife of J. A. POND, of a daughter.
On the 27th of August, at Shanghai, Mrs. ROWLEY MILLER, of a son.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per *Oregonian*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. R. H. Boyce and G. J. Yeo. For Yokohama—Messrs. W. C. Bacon, T. G. Hauzsch, E. Pitman, and M. O'Brien. Per *Taku*, for Chefoo—Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell. Per *Chihli*, for Chefoo—Mrs. Maitland. For Tientsin—Mr. Davidson.

ARRIVED.—Per *Haining*—Messrs. Daniel and Hazlewood, and 50 Chinese. Per *Fusiyama*, from the Lightship—Capt. Creighton. Per *China*, from Hongkong—Mr. Tomlinson,

and 31 Chinese. Per *Shantung*, from Chefoo—Mrs. Pill and Mr. Rohl. Per *Fire Queen*, from Chinkiang—Mr. J. H. Taylor and children. Per str. *Nevada*, from Yokohama—General Myers, Col. Lyford, Lieut. Hubback, Messrs. H. B. Morse, W. T. Spinney, C. C. Clark, M. de Toppoli, A. B. Gilroy, John Pitman, J. G. Dunn, and 2 Japanese, and 3 in Steerage. From Higo—Mr. W. Smith, 3 Chinese in Steerage. From Nagasaki—Messrs. T. Underwood, E. W. Rice, Van Mansvelt, H. Ralph, J. C. Donaldson.

LEAVING.—Per *Anadyr*, for Hongkong—Messrs. M. T. Slomann, J. Souchieres, J. Lebrun. For Saigon—Lieut. E. A. Danbanel, Dr. V. F. L. Turrel, and 3 French sailors. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Rudland and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and 3 children, Mrs. Pfaff, Mrs. A. M. Goldspink, and Messrs. Donaldson, junr., and Wm. Blake.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer in shade.		Ozonometer.	Initials.	Hours of Rain during 24 hours.	WIND.	
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.				Force.	Direction.
Aug. 22	30.000	81.0	87.0	78.0	6	m	1	0	Z.
23	30.000	80.5	84.0	74.0	7	b	6	12	N. E.
24	29.500	78.0	83.5	74.0	6	c	1	1	N. N. E.
25	29.932	78.5	86.0	74.0	6	c	1	1	North
26	29.904	81.9	90.5	77.0	7	m	2	2	S. E. by S.
27	29.904	83.5	92.0	79.0	7	m	1	1	South.
28	30.050	83.5	91.0	79.0	6	m	3	3	S. S. W.

EXPLANATION.

Ozonometer from 1 to 10—Initials:—b, blue sky; c, clouds; f, fog; h, hail; l, lightning; m, misty (hazy); o, overcast (dull); r, rain; s, snow; t, thunder; z, calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1874.

THE difficulty which has arisen between China and Japan, in regard to Formosa, may be said to remain as it was some few weeks ago. Negotiations have been going on between the resident Japanese Minister, Yanigawara, and the Tsung-li Yamén, and at various times rumours have reached the outside world that these had resulted in something—now in assured peace and good understanding, again in the abrupt termination of relations. There does not appear to be any ground, however, for either conclusion, and it is probable that the diplomatic endeavours to clear up the difficulty will be prolonged by the appearance on the scene of the Japanese Plenipotentiary, Okubo.

Meanwhile there is sufficient evidence

in China that the Government regards the difficulty as one which diplomacy and circular notes to the Foreign Ministers may fail to settle, and that appeal may have to be made to the arbitrament of war. Troops have been steadily drafted southwards during the past fortnight, but the movement seems to have received a check through the obstinacy of the men who refused to embark at Chinkiang the other day. Arms and munitions of war have been extensively and very indiscriminately bought up, and the local authorities have been called on to see to the coast defences. How this will be done may be judged of from one instance, the strengthening of the Chinhai fortifications, guarding the entrance to Ningpo. *Carte blanche* is said to have been given for works which should form almost impregnable defences—all Chinese defences are impregnable until they are attacked—but the permission to build was "revised," at the provincial capital, and was reduced to one to construct works of wood faced with mud. Forts, of the same material doubtless, are to be built at Woosung; and the greatest activity prevails on the Yangtsze, in getting camps repaired, building mud garrisons, and raising soldiers.

These preparations foreigners generally are disposed to regard with perfect equanimity, as being directed solely and only against Japan. Warlike activity in a country like China, however, is mixed up with conditions and fraught with possibilities which do not find a parallel in the great civilized States of the world. The sound of the war trumpet does not rouse a loyal and eager soldiery; its call is reluctantly responded to by an ill-disciplined hordo. Yet such as he is, a soldier in China is always a soldier; he has ostracised himself from respectable society, and when the legitimate profession of arms fails him, his only resource is their illegitimate employment. He is either a brave, in Imperial pay, or a brigand, preying upon his fellows. Defeat would return such men on China's hands, a rabble dangerous to her

internal peace; victory would in all likelihood make them equally dangerous to foreigners. But there are other dormant elements which in such a crisis as the present are not unlikely to be excited. Of these are the numerous secret societies, some of which are composed of members disaffected to the present Government; some of those who long for an opportunity to show their hatred to foreigners; some which represent a sort of Chinese commune, ready to war against all society and any established order of things. Intelligent Chinamen tell us, too, that the dry bones of the Taiping rebellion require little provocation to come together and rise up on their feet, an exceeding great army. The "rebelman" has had no "chance" for a long time, we are told; ten years he has waited for an opportunity to foster disorder, and when the country engages in war he will hope to find it. The rowdy classes of the great cities would give him abundant material to work upon. Our correspondent's letter from Tientsin informs us of a dangerous conspiracy, taking its rise among the military, which has just been discovered there. The conspirators were banded together under the motto *Hsin An*, "New Tranquillity," or new order of things, much as the Taipings proclaimed "Great Peace" as their object; and appear to have had a vague programme of rapine and plunder, which included an attack on foreigners.

We have enumerated the possible dangers of the situation of affairs, with no desire to create unnecessary alarm, but in order rather that foreigners should recall the conditions which surround them, under a Government whose power to maintain order cannot always be depended on, and in a country where they have been persistently misrepresented and are much misunderstood. No light responsibility rests upon our authorities, and it is well that they should at such a time be specially prepared to take measures for the protection of the foreign communities, in case of need. China is a country of surprises, whether from mob violence or official plotting.

Summary of News.

In consequence of the early arrival of last P. & O. steamer, nearly a fortnight has elapsed since we have had a European mail. The French mail of 17th July is, however, expected to-morrow; and the American mail arrived this afternoon.

A mail for Europe leaves by the M. M. str. *Anadyr*, to-morrow.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week:—

Austria and Russia have assented to the recognition of Spain.

In pursuance of an agreement, the three Emperors are to meet at Berlin, for common action in all diplomatic questions.

The Brussels Congress have abandoned the Russian programme, and adopted an extension of the Geneva Convention.

All the Powers have recognized Spain, with the exception of Russia, who refuses officially.

The German gunboats *Albatross* and *Nautilus* have arrived at Santander.

Obituary—Sir William Fairbairn.

News of a fearful tragedy has been received by a Reuter's telegram from Hongkong, dated the 24th instant, as follows:—

A terrible tragedy occurred on the evening of the 22nd, on board the River steamer *Spark*, on her voyage from Canton to Macao. Some Chinese pirates embarked as passengers, and attacked the crew and passengers near the new Bogue forts. They murdered the captain, the mate, and the purser, and dangerously wounded the only European passenger and most of the crew. The pirates remained in possession for about six hours, and then decamped with their booty in a junk. The Chinese engineers brought the steamer into Macao. The authorities have sent a gunboat in search.

Local interest centres on the result of the negotiations between China and Japan, still proceeding at Peking. Both the Chinese newspapers of Monday last contained a statement, coming from a Chinese official source we understand, that the negotiations had resulted in an arrangement which would not compromise the dignity of either nation. Upon enquiry at the Japanese Consulate, however, we were obligingly informed that the Peking despatches received the previous day made no mention of such a result, and that the statement referred to is believed to be a mistake. On the other hand a rumour was current on Tuesday that the negotiations had been broken off, but neither have we been able to trace this to any reliable source.

The Japanese frigate *Rio-jio-kan* left Woosung early on Saturday last for Tientsin, having on board H. E. Mr. Okubo, the Japanese plenipotentiary, and suite.

General Le Gendre left Shanghai this morning, for Peking. On dit that as soon as the General's recent arrest was telegraphed to Washington, his release was promptly ordered, thence, by the same agency.

The Chinese are uneasy as to the result, particularly those engaged in the Coast trade, who are apprehensive that not only would war disorganise trade, but that their cargoes would run great risk of seizure by the enemy's navy.

China is actively pursuing her military preparations by the purchase and shipment of arms and munitions, the engagement of drill instructors, and the movement of troops to the South.

The Foochow-built gunboat *Ching-yun*, arrived on Tuesday. She is a vessel of 300 tons burthen, 100 horse power, 7 guns (rifled), and has a well trained crew of 100 men. Next day she went alongside the China Navigation Company's Wharf, to take on board 7 Vavasseur rifled guns, and 2,000 shot and shell, for Foochow.

The China Merchant Co.'s str. *Haiching* left for Chinkiang on Sunday last, to embark

troops for the Formosan rendezvous. She carried with her 43 cases of Chassepot rifles, for distribution among the troops. The *Haiching* arrived in port again on Wednesday, orders having been issued for her return to Shanghai without embarking the troops or even landing the arms and ammunition she had on board. It was reported that there were a large number of troops in the neighbourhood of Chinkiang, but so much discontent was manifested among them, on account of arrears of pay and squeezing by the mandarins and subordinate officers, that they could not be induced to march to the point of embarkation. Another cause assigned for their refusal to embark is said to be that they objected to ship in a steamer which was to run all alone the gauntlet of the Japanese cruisers; they were quite willing to go if several steamers sailed in company. The Chinese brave is probably impressed with the notion that the Japanese are even now off the coast, ready to pounce on him and give him the benefit of the humane treatment of prisoners which the Chinese understand so well.

Three French drill instructors went up by the *Haiching* to Chinkiang, returning again with her when she failed in her mission. They have been engaged to drill troops at Taiwan, but their agreements will cease should war be declared.

Foreigners have been interested in the movements of a small fleet of mandarin creek junks or gunboats, which yesterday took up a position near Pootung point. They are here as part of the retinue of the Futai or provincial governor, who is at present on a visit to Shanghai, with the object, it is understood, of concerting measures with the local authorities for the defence of the port. Forts at Woosung have been resolved on, and the taking of other steps of the same kind will probably depend upon the result of a reference recently made to the Consular Body, as to the possibility of giving Shanghai the status of a neutral port in the event of a war.

The steamer *Taku* brings intelligence that endeavours to discover whether the wreck now lying on the Boat Rocks, to the southward of the Lam-mocks, is that of the missing barque *Scotland*, have been resumed, and that, after repeated visits, divers had brought to the surface a wheel and bell, which were at once recognised as those belonging to the ill-fated vessel. The divers reported the hull to be six inches thick with barnacles.

The s.s. *Haining* reports having passed, on the 19th instant, the German barque *Oscar Moyer*, from Tientsin, which had her ballast shifted and asked to be reported. She was towed into Chefoo by the s.s. *Fusing* the same night.

Later news, per *Lotus*, from Swatow and Amoy, modifies the report contained in the extract from a letter, published in last week's *Herald*, announcing the wreck of the barque *Caroline Hutchins*, as regards that portion which says all hands were lost. It is true that the vessel was driven ashore, but only the Captain's wife had to leave it, which she did with the assistance of Mr. Trannock,

examiner of Customs, while the crew remained by the ship with the object of saving the cargo. A Japanese gunboat rendered assistance in endeavouring to get the barque afloat, but these efforts were unavailing, and the wreck was subsequently sold for \$300.

The ships *Duke of Abercorn* and *St. Aubyn* were detained nine days at Woolsung, for want of water to cross the Bar.

A Branch Hall has been opened by the Shanghai Temperance Society, in Hongkew.

We publish to-day the minutes of meetings of the French Municipal Council of 16th ultimo and 13th instant. The former record business chiefly of a formal nature. Proposals from the Works' Committee relative to various roads, bridges, the cemetery, and the Municipal nursery garden were adopted; and a plan showing changes in the width and course of certain roads, it was resolved to submit to a commission of eight proprietors or their representatives, who had signified their concurrence, in order to obtain advice on the projected changes and decide the value of ground connected with them. Payment of the Council's contribution of Tls. 1,000 to the expenses of the Shanghai Fire Department, was sanctioned. The meeting of 13th instant was called specially to consider the question of wharves built in front of the Bund by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and the application of Messrs. Nachtrieb, Leroy & Co. to place a pontoon there. The object of the meeting was so far met by the knowledge which each Councillor had acquired from the record, on these matters; and it was decided to defer discussion until the report on the line of the Bund generally, called for by the Consular Body, had been sent in by the authorities of the port, and submitted to the Council. Inasmuch as this line is yet under consideration, and modifications may be introduced, the Council decided to appoint Captain Roberts to look after the interests of the French Concession. A sum of Tls. 50 was subscribed to the fund on behalf of the marine of H. M. S. *Cadmus*, injured at the fire in the East quarter. The Secretary was requested to obtain information as to the official measures taken in the case of a request to bury a person in the Catholic cemetery, on account of a paragraph in the *Evening Courier*, alleging that administrative difficulties had been placed in the way.

We have received the Reports on Trade at the Treaty Ports in China, for the years 1871-2, published by order of the Inspector-General of Customs. The late appearance of the volume, we learn, has been caused by the very large amount of labour which was thrown upon the Customs' Press by the various publications issued in connection with the Vienna Exhibition, and which occupied it to the exclusion of everything else for some months. We hope shortly to be able to review the compilation.

Judgment in the case of alleged collision between the steamer *Manchu* and a Chinese junk, in the river Yangtze, on the morning of the 12th of December last, was delivered on Wednesday, by George F. Seward, Esq., U.S. Consul-General. The plaintiffs were

Chen-kee-tuk, the master and owner of the junk, some other Chinese merchants, and the widow and mother of two of the crew who were said to have been drowned. The defendants were the owners of the *Manchu* and her former master, the late Captain Spedding. The case, owing to causes of compulsory adjournment, has been before the Court since the 5th May, and its termination was marked by a most elaborate judgment. The conflicting character of the testimony given, coupled with the positive manner in which the Chinese witnesses on behalf of the junk told, and maintained, an apparently impossible story, rendered it necessary to analyse and decide on every statement made in the case. The plaintiff's testimony was to the effect that the junk was of large carrying capacity, and that it was run into and sunk by the *Manchu* while sailing up the river. This was denied by the defendants, whose case was that they did not collide with a junk, but that at about the time and place mentioned by the plaintiffs the *Manchu* did come in collision with a small single masted open Chinese boat, which, however, received so little damage that on her sail halliards being released from entanglement with the bowsprit of the *Manchu*, she sailed away seemingly none the worse, her crew, in answer to enquiries from the steamer, saying they did not need any assistance. After a careful examination of the evidence on both sides, the Court dismissed the libel, as it was phrased, and ordered the plaintiffs to pay costs. Appended to the judgment are some valuable suggestions as to the necessity of promulgating among native navigators rules for the avoidance of collisions, especially in rivers. The Court gives "expression to the reflection that these disasters will continue to occur, and that sentiments of vexation on the part of foreign navigators, and perhaps of hostility on the part of the natives, will continue to be engendered, until the native authorities take the question of promulgating the collision rules warmly in hand. And until this is done, and every Chinese navigator is made to understand the rules, their absence, and the uncertainty how far the provisions of the rules are natural and ought to be enforced as the dictates of common sense, will embarrass the Courts into which these collision cases come."

The Committee of the Shanghai Library have circulated an appeal to the residents, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the special meeting of subscribers held on the 10th instant. We hope it will be successful in saving the Library collection from being broken up, and a valuable and, for Shanghai, venerable institution from dying out. Resuscitation at some future time may be more difficult than reinvigoration at present. The appeal has already, we hear, been productive of encouraging results.

Among the craft at CHEFOO, are a large fleet of new-looking men-of-war junks. Krupp has an agent there whose duty it is to teach the Chinese the drill applicable to his guns. It is believed the instructor has got on very well with his pupils, and he is said to have 120 officers, presumably of the lower grades, under his tuition.

Our TIENSIN correspondent sends particulars of a dangerous conspiracy among Li Hung-chang's soldiery, under the leadership of one General Whang. An organized rebellion seems to have been on foot, the rebels taking for their badge a white turban, and bearing on their standards the motto *Hsin An*, "New Peace." Their programme included an attack on Tientsin and the foreign residents. An intercepted letter disclosed the conspiracy, and thirteen arrests have been made. Li is having the prisoners tried by military commission.—A sad accident occurred on the evening of the 15th. A young Russian gentleman, Mr. F. N. Bogdanoff, nephew of Mr. N. A. Nefedieff, in whose mercantile house he was employed, fell into the river from one of the piers on the bund. He was standing on a gang-plank left by some departing steamer in such a position that it rested on another plank, insecurely, and instead of bearing the young man's weight, tilted him into the river. His companions immediately made efforts to help him out by poles reached to him, but he went down at once, and his body was not recovered until life was extinct.

An Imperial Decree conceding an audience to the Belgian Minister appears in the *PEKING Gazette* of the 16th inst.

No details have yet been received from NAGASAKI regarding the disastrous typhoon which occurred there during the night of the 20th-21st. Renter's telegram which we published last week reported five casualties to foreign shipping of a more or less serious nature, and that all the junks in the harbour were wrecked. The Japanese ironclad *Stonewall* is also reported to have got on shore; and considerable anxiety was felt about the *Costa Rica*, which ought to have reached Nagasaki on Thursday, from Shanghai. A telegram received at the P.M.S. Agency on Saturday, however, relieved anxiety on her account, and reported that she had arrived 20 hours behind time, having probably fared better outside than she would have done inside the harbour. The stoppage of the Takasima mines for several months, from the effects of the typhoon, will be a serious inconvenience.

A private telegram from Nagasaki contains the words, "Stonewall sunk." The Chinese are jubilant at the reported loss of this the most formidable vessel of the Japanese navy; and we may expect to see commemorative tablets petitioned for in the Peking Gazette, on behalf of the typhoon joss who has come to their aid in their present difficulty. The Gazettes we publish to-day contain an interesting specimen of this pious practice.

The schooner *Britain's Pride* left Nagasaki just in time to escape the late typhoon. She was however caught in the skirts of it and experienced severe usage, being but ill-prepared for such an emergency. Of her hands, one was at the wheel, one on the lookout, and two taking in sail, a sixth having deserted the ship at Nagasaki. The captain describes the seas shipped by the schooner as terrific, running as high as the mainyard, and breaking over the vessel fore and aft.

Editorial Selections.

THE STATE OF TRANSITION.

GRADUALLY and painfully the older foreign residents at the China ports have learned that everything around them has changed. The trade of the civilised world has during the past fifty years been subjected to two great and startling revolutions, or to speak more strictly, it has been influenced by two peculiar causes of disturbance; the first of these causes was the introduction of railways; the second is the introduction of telegraphs. The establishment of the railway system in Europe had no special effect on China trade, but the effect of the all-powerful wire is being experienced at this moment in every foreign merchant's house in the land. To explain how it has affected the commerce of the country would be to repeat an old and familiar tale. We are rather concerned in noting the social changes that have followed on the general use of the magical means of communication, and indicating the spirit which will guide, in all likelihood, the development of the system in China. At present, everything is upset and perplexed, not by innovation, but by the partial and piecemeal character of that innovation. The mail has ceased to be of the least interest. Unless we expect a passenger, the arrival of the P. & O. and the M. M. boats hardly excites any interest at all. Unless a partner is coming out to save us from the heats of summer, or our families are on their way to rejoin us, or a box of clothes is due, we have really no concern in the incoming vessels. We look upon their movements with apathy. Everything their letters can tell us has been anticipated by the telegraph. The caricatures in *Punch* certainly are fresh, the letter-press has long ceased to be so. The magazines and quarterlies are interesting, save when their political vaticinations have been shown, by the uncompliant conciseness of Reuter, to be directly contradicted by facts. Our last half hour with a piece of thin paper and a code has utterly spoiled the elaborately calculated statements of our commercial correspondents. We know that the story ends badly, and we do not care to read the prosy chapters that account for the catastrophe. In the midst of this unhappy state of things, we feel like the *Saturday Reviewer*, who, having to criticise a novel of more than usual dullness, entitled "How will it end?" wearily suggested that the title should be altered to—"When will it end?" Some see a prospect of relief in the chance of a war between China and Japan. A blockade of Shanghai would stop any more exports, and force up prices at home, but this probability is a mere straw to catch at. It is very unlikely that the blockade would be effectual if it were instituted, and it is impossible to say that even in the event of a war there would be a blockade at all. Hostilities might extend to the

north, but it is equally possible that they may be confined to the South, in which case no immediate effect would be wrought on trade. We are disposed to think that the operation of ordinary laws must be looked to, to remedy the present state of affairs. The disturbance will be allayed by large doses of the medicine that, taken homœopathically, has caused our annoyance. We have been inconvenienced at first by telegraphs and railways, but we shall not recover from the inconvenience until we have more telegraphs and more railways. China is brought near to Europe. The remote ends of China must now be brought near to each other. In spite of the efforts of the party of retrospection, this is a certain event. And China, when once she sets seriously to work to adopt the appliances of Occidental civilization, will not, we are convinced, present the picture that the Japanese present. She will set to work gravely and quietly. She will adopt the Telegraph and the Railway, and use both for her own interests. Foreigners who co-operate with her in doing this will not be disappointed, but adventurers, who think to obtain the largest amount of salary for doing the smallest amount of work, will find their mistake. China now hesitates what course to adopt, but she must go on in the path she has entered on. In that path she must be guided by foreigners. That she will take a bold stride shortly we are assured, and this is the encouragement to the merchant in these very uneasy transition days, but that she will forfeit her immemorial character, and lose her self-respect, by simious imitations, as the Japanese have done, we do not think. Heavy responsibility rests on those who have the direction of the country during the next three years.

PEACE OR WAR—WHICH ?

For several months past the foreign residents in China ports have been contemplating the possibility of hostilities between this country and Japan. They have looked at the subject in its various aspects, and the sum of the whole matter is that the Western voice is in favour of war. Of course, the opposite side claims and obtains a hearing from time to time, but the counsel which prevails when the subject of the possible conflict is discussed at Shanghai dinner tables, is the counsel which, according to Milton, obtained "in another place" the eloquent advocacy of Moloch. Admitting the cogency of many of the arguments for the martial policy, it may be worth while for a moment to approach the question from another side, and to see what are the theories of the Chinese on the all important question of peace and war. Mencius, save on one unfortunate occasion, was the counsellor of peace. In a sentence that deserves to be recalled now, he says: "There are men who say—I am skilful at marshalling troops; I am skilful at

conducting a battle!"—They are great criminals." This is a very remarkable passage, for, at the time when Mencius lived, war was held to be the business of sovereigns, and the only substantial glory was supposed to be that won on the field of battle. It is noteworthy that in those stormy times the more excellent doctrines were preached in China. Though the learning of the Middle Kingdom may have degenerated into pedantry, still in ancient days its heroes were scholars as well as soldiers, and the philosophic bias of the national mind led the Chinese to dread and to resist the temptation to seek renown by fighting. It may be said, of course, that this unwillingness to go to war results from the sluggish and cowardly temperament of the people, but this argument will not hold, as all those who are capable of judging agree that Chinese troops, well led, are very formidable to their foes, and that with some training they are efficient and enduring under fire. We may venture to predict, however, that the Chinese will not rush into war as many European nations would do. We are learning our peace catechism slowly. The difficulty is to induce Western nations to accept the doctrines that have been in these latter days brought before their notice by the thinking minority. A large and influential party in our country, for instance, invariably leans to the side of war. With us, the traditionary and retrospective classes look back with favour and fondness to the old days when we were gaining glory by the sword. In China, it is just the reverse; the sanction of *prestige* is on the side of peace. If great names are invoked, they are the names of scholars and sages and engineers who taught the black-haired race the blessings and the boons of peace, and declared against aggression and bloodshed. Mr. T. T. Meadows describes a Chinaman retiring a short distance from the spot where a hot engagement was raging, and remarking with a dry shrewd smile as he sat down with his spear leaning beside him: "If they come here, I'll fight; if they don't, I won't." We conceive this is really the mental attitude of the whole nation. They are by no means ambitious of seeking the entrance of a quarrel, if they can evade it, and they have the advantage of a body of sententious texts in the Classics to support them in the policy of inaction. Thus they can be pacific without feeling that they are pusillanimous.

Added to this, is the devotion of each class to its special function, which characterises the Chinese social system. The merchants and the mandarins are so distinct, that Auguste Comte absolutely supposed there were castes in the Middle Kingdom as there are in India. He was of course in error when he made the statement, but the lines which divide the two classes are nevertheless very broad. Now, the interests of the merchants are clearly that peace

should be maintained. They regard war as the occupation and *specialité* of the officials. Thus we can never have in China, as we have in Europe, a Government forced into a war by the voice of the people. The middle classes here oppose a dull and apathetic, but still a formidable, front to a fighting policy. Indirect good might be done by war. Foreigners think that the opening of the country would be the immediate result. This is not the question before us, but we should bear in mind how numerous and heavy are the drags on the wheels of the war chariot, and how easy it is to see why they are driving heavily. Tradition and the voice of the people, which have usually driven nations to War, here unite to recommend Peace.

THE NEW CHINESE PRESS ON PROGRESS.

THOSE who expected that the institution of a popular Press in China, under foreign editorship but with native contributors, would tend to spread liberal ideas and just notions of foreign countries and foreign improvements, will be sadly disabused if they take the *Hweipao* as a sample. That luminary of latter-day China is professedly edited by a foreigner, but to judge by the articles which appear, the influence of the conductor over his collaborateurs must be very slight. Not only are the opinions expressed remarkable for their conservative and pro-Chinese tone (the latter is excusable even if it be also short-sighted), but the language employed in all articles in any way treating of foreigners, is marked by an intensity of feeling towards us which we might have hoped so many years of intercourse would at least have lessened if not removed. We are loath to believe that the *Hweipao's* opinions are those generally held by Chinese; the received impression among foreigners however, that the paper was established to advocate the views of a section, more or less influential, of the official class, gives it some weight. Chiming in as it does also with the distrustful and prejudiced cast of the Chinese mind, the *Hweipao* acquires an adventitious power, and its articles illustrate very forcibly how a little knowledge may be made a dangerous thing. It was only a short time since that we gave a translation of its ideas upon commercial intercourse, which were so exceedingly crude that we reproduced them without comment. They were interesting only as showing the workings of the Chinese mind, and were about as sound in reasoning as the distorted figures on their curios are true to nature. The writer patriotically urged his countrymen to pursue a course which, though in utter defiance of all the laws of trade, must result in profit to them, and the discomfiture of middlemen in general and the self-seeking foreigner in particular. To-day we publish what appears to be

a more serious effort, in the form of two articles it contains relative to the introduction of railways into China. The arguments are plausibly put, and are therefore deserving of more than a passing notice, though to take them up seriatim would be a waste of time.

The writer proposes to examine the question in all its bearings, and takes as his first point the short time that railways have been in existence in foreign countries. He is surprised to hear that they have not been handed down through many generations—that, and not the rapidity of their adoption by the civilised world after their value had been proved, being of course the consideration which entitles them to the favourable notice of a Chinaman. He next discovers that the advantages of railways are few in comparison with the harm they work; and the public-spirited gentlemen who started the well meant but mistaken project for presenting one to the Emperor, will be amused to find an organ of Chinese opinion comparing their gift to a present of opium made with a full knowledge of its baneful effects. The writer's plea for time, on behalf of China, is perhaps, on the face of it, the most reasonable he has put forward. It need hardly be pointed out, however, that the want of roads and land transport renders the adoption of railways in China more urgently desirable than it was even in Western countries. The experience of those countries stands also for the encouragement of China; and we have daily evidence of how greatly she needs the facilities of railway communication, which they seized on with so much avidity. The Peking Gazette lately reported that timber for the rebuilding of Yuan-ming-yuan could not be procured where it was most abundant, because of the want of transport to bring it to the water; and coal mines, to which the writer refers as one of the great sources of railway traffic, cannot be worked to advantage, although the Chinese now in some instances desire it, because they are not sufficiently near those great waterways which the *Hweipao* regards as the beginning and end of trade routes. The country stagnates for want of communications, except where trade can readily reach points touched at by foreign vessels. It is noticeable that the writer in the *Hweipao*, Chinaman like accepting the inevitable, has nothing to say against steamers. The introduction of railways, he next argues, would throw millions out of employment, but he ignores their results in this respect in other countries, both as to the labour which would be afforded to his millions by their construction and working, and by the developments of trade which would follow. This is a fallacy which he persistently pursues to the end. Equally mistaken is his notion that they would lead to disorder and rebellion; they would be the great

pacificators of the empire, and would exercise the same beneficent influences in the interior that steamers have done on the coast—those of facilitating the interchange of commodities and encouraging production and industries, which lead up to wealth and content. The writer's third objection consists of alarmist references to railway accidents, and the dangers of railway travelling. Unfortunately we have no means of ascertaining what the casualties are by Chinese modes of travel; we have no doubt that if we had, they would throw into the shade the petty catastrophes of the West, despite its disproportionate travelling population. A line in a foreign newspaper occasionally tells us briefly of some accident involving hundreds of lives, and that is all. The writer winds up with an allusion to the proposed Woosung tramway, in regard to which we need only say that, if he or his countrymen do not choose to avail themselves of the species of conveyance by which foreigners propose to travel and carry their goods, along the strip of ground they have bought between Shanghai and Woosung, no one can compel them, and they may retain any preference they have for those passage-boats which are hallowed by generations of use.

II.

IN the continuation of his arguments against railways, the writer in the *Hweipao* founds a strong objection to their introduction into China on the "vested interests" question; and as his fears on this score have some appearance of genuineness, they deserve to be met, however mistaken the position he assumes, and fallacious the deductions he draws. He sets out by asserting that boat transport has for years given satisfaction to every one. Possibly, while nothing else was attainable, but if native craft so universally met the national wants, we should not find the Chinese, officials and people, availing themselves of the facilities given by steamers to the river and coast ports; and we know that any extension of the same privilege, particularly in the matter of small steamers on inland waters, would be equally welcomed. On the main point, we should remark that no great improvement was ever carried out without a certain amount of hardship to individuals, but wherever the mass of the people approve a change, no wise Government allows class interests to stand in the way. Our friend of the *Hweipao* is unnecessarily alarmed, however, about the supercession of boats by railways; the latter, so far from stealing the earnings of the former, would naturally be laid through country where water communications are insufficient, and, debouching on the great river highways, would bring to their banks large quantities of produce and minerals, thus giving employment to a vastly greater number of

junks than now exist. Even in cases where their introduction might cause temporary derangement, the effect of the change would not, as the *Hweipao* fears, be to throw "millions" out of employment, with a suddenness which left them without resource; it would, on the contrary, be so gradual as to be almost imperceptible.

There is one thing which seems to weigh much on the mind of the writer, the vastness of China's population as compared with that of England, and the consequent danger of accidents to life. True, China has a large population, but her empire is so extensive that, as has been frequently pointed out, her population is considerably less crowded than that of England. There are many thousands of square miles in China now waste, which the introduction of railways would lead to the peopling of—tracts of country lying unproductive, and untold resources awaiting development, which under a wise and progressive policy would place her among the most prosperous and powerful of nations, but which ignorance and prejudice, and most of all the purblind enlightenment of such men as the writer in the *Hweipao*, prevent her from taking advantage of.

The *Hweipao* is liberal enough to say that it would be almost inclined to recommend the adoption of railways if it could be satisfied that they would prove a source of national wealth, that there would be no accidents, and that they would not interfere with vested interests. The first point we have just referred to above, and the *Hweipao* may assume it as proved by the experience of all Western countries, most of all by America. As to the second, we can only say that accidents happen to the best regulated railways, as they do to means of transport of every kind, from the venerated wheelbarrows and mule-carts of China upwards, but it has been proved that they actually happen in less degree. Railways are constructed with a view to safety, and not to accidents, though the prominence which an active newspaper press in the West gives to such occurrences, with a view to having them remedied, is perhaps enough to alarm a timid and ill-informed Chinaman. His third difficulty, about boats and boat builders, is equally exaggerated, and as we have already touched on it, we shall not attempt further to convince him of his mistake. To compare great things with small, however, we might ask what happened to the makers of wheelbarrows when jinrickshaws came into use? The answer would, no doubt, be that they took to supplying the new want, with that readiness in adapting himself to circumstances which makes a Chinaman the most useful of workers in all parts of the world.

The anti-foreign spirit comes out strongly in the answer to the enquiry why foreigners should urge railways on China with so much insistence, and

the writer goes on to expose the selfish designs they have in view. First, they expect to find employment for capital, skill, and material. If foreigners have capital to spare, and China has not, the best thing she could do would be to construct her productive railway works on money borrowed abroad at a cheap rate—as many railway companies do in Europe; but she will do better still if she can induce the possessors of hoarded wealth in China itself to embark in the enterprise. That foreign skill would have to be engaged at the outset is very probable, but it might be directed to the preparation of railway material from China's own resources, to the opening and working of her mines on sound principles, and to the establishing of foundries and factories. Such a course would provide employment for so many Chinese, that we expect to see our obstructive friend become its advocate. It is because China is, very ineffectively, constructing a navy and working her arsenals with imported material alone—spending vast sums in unproductive works—that the foreign newspapers have been led to pen certain remarks in a spirit which our Chinese contemporary characterises as contemptible in the extreme. In accusing foreigners of selfish designs in the matter of trade with China, the writer in the *Hweipao* afresh displays his ignorance of the reciprocal and mutual advantages of commerce. Finally, he comes to the defence of the China Merchants' Company, and compares its position with that of the Mail Companies of France, England, and America. When a short time ago we penned some remarks, in a contemptible spirit, on the new Steamboat Company of China, we pointed out that the Chinese Government was subsidising a line of steamers, not to get a service performed which would otherwise be performed inefficiently, if at all, as is the object of the subsidies granted by Western Governments, but that it was taxing the country to keep going an unprofitable opposition to private enterprise, both native and foreign.

In conclusion, we may assure our doubting friend of the *Hweipao* that the advice of foreigners in the matter of railways, so far from being given with evil and "wolfish" design, is that which is for China's best interests; and that not till she adopts and enters on the career of genuine progress so persistently advocated by foreigners, will she take the place among the nations of the earth that her empire, her resources, her traditions, and the practical and really intelligent instincts of her people, entitle her to. Let him therefore seek to guide native public opinion to acceptance of the new order of things, instead of opposing himself to the inevitable.

THE ATTEMPTED RISING AT TIENTSIN.

The news from Tientsin once more teaches us that it is dangerous to

despise rumours of disturbance in China. The embers of disaffection are always present, and every now and again their existence is betrayed by the smoke. Where that smoke rises fire is very likely to follow, unless good heed be paid to the first manifestation of the danger. For several weeks rumours were current that an outbreak was intended at Tientsin, and that foreigners were to be a special object of attack; but as the rumours were traceable to no definite source, and no cause could be assigned for the threatened disturbance, little attention was paid to the circumstance, and apparently the foreign residents at Tientsin were least of all inclined to attach any importance to this periodic outburst of the warning smoke. The interesting and somewhat startling letter of our Tientsin correspondent, however, shows that a conspiracy of a most dangerous nature was under way at the very time the disquieting rumours got abroad, and that it was intended to attack foreigners, and possibly raise the standard of rebellion, though it is claimed by the Chinese that the movement is not political. Fortunately, the attempt seems to have been nipped in the bud, just while the organization, which appears to have been in progress of development for some time, was being moved to concerted action.

What has led to the present outbreak is only as yet matter of surmise, and will probably continue in that unsatisfactory position; but foreigners, whose safety is menaced by such lawless combinations, have some right to know, sooner or later, what the disturbing causes are. Our correspondent suspects idleness and want of disciplinary power on the part of Li Hung-chang's officers, to which we may probably add the always present irritation at the irregularity with which the men are paid. This abuse of corruption in the army is perhaps chargeable to the officers and not to the Government; but it is one which strikes at the root of all attempts at discipline, and in the eyes of the soldiery no doubt appears sufficient excuse for taking liberties with private property which would be severely visited in the case of Western soldiers. But the Government must also be to blame, for every batch of Peking *Gazettes* has something to say about arrears of pay due to the army.

It was soon after the Tientsin massacre in 1870, that Li Hung-chang moved into Chihli with his large army of southern troops, ostensibly to restore quiet in the district, which was excited by the massacre and tempted to disorder also by the floods and consequent distress. The idea was suggested at the time, however, that the movement of such a large body of troops into a district where food was scarce, was made in anticipation of trouble with France, on account of the massacre,

and that the real object of the Government was to have a strong force between the capital and any danger that might threaten from the seaboard. At any rate there Li Hung-chang's army has remained for several years; many changes must have occurred among the men during that time, and as our correspondent notices, a great number of officers will have fallen out of employment, probably from reductions of the original force, dismissals for offences, and so on. The protracted military occupation of one district by an army of the dimensions ascribed to this force, constitutes an element of danger both to Foreigners and Chinese; and if some change be not instituted, the Imperial Government may find that their army of defence has become a source of danger also to themselves.

Outposts.

SOOCHOW.

On the 22nd inst., a man was burnt to death in this city in a most peculiar manner. The great place of public resort in Soochow is the Yuen Miao Kwan (圓妙觀). This is a large vacant square on the sides of which are temples and stores. In one of the temples, a thief has been for some time living, on the paper money which the Buddhist worshippers burn in a furnace prepared for the purpose. He would slyly take the paper from the furnace before it was burnt, and sell it, to be perhaps again offered, stolen, and sold. One day a tempting package of paper was thrown into the furnace, and the thief, finding himself unable to reach it with his hands, went in feet foremost to secure the prize. The lower part of the furnace was full of light fine ashes, and half-consumed and still burning paper. He sank down in this feathery fiery bed, and when he was pulled out, rolled himself upon the tile floor, leaving the flesh of his face and legs upon the tiles. He died in about an hour. During this time he rolled in agony on the floor, screaming, "Save me!" "save me!" The next day an idle boy, eight years old, went into the temple to find a place to hide from his sister, four years older than himself. The mother of these two children, a poor widow, sent the girl to look for her brother, who had not returned from school. Seeing no better place of concealment, the child climbed into the mouth of this fatal furnace, and was instantly smothered in the fire and hot ashes. A few weeks ago, not far from this same place, a house was burned down, and all its inmates, six persons, perished in the flames. One of the number had escaped, but finding herself in the street without her clothing, she went back for something to put on. She died with the rest. Another family lived behind this unfortunate household, and used the same door to go out upon the street, but neither they, nor their house, suffered from the fire. * * *

Aug. 25, 1874.

CHEFOO.

The Synod of China in connection with the Presbyterian Church in America, has just closed its sessions at Chefoo. The Synod has in connection with it 27 missionaries, 13 ordained native preachers, and 24 additional native licentiates and candidates for the ministry, a church membership of 1,093 adults, and 700 children in the mission schools. During the past year

the native church contributed upwards of \$1,000 to benevolent objects.—A very important step was taken by the Synod to secure at an early day a Commentary on the entire New Testament. This will supply a long felt want.—The Committee appointed by last Synod to correspond with the several Presbyterian bodies in China, with a view to unite so far as practicable into one Chinese Presbyterian Church, reported that with perhaps but one exception all the Missionaries favored union of some kind. The variety of dialects and the large territory of China seemed to some to be serious practicable difficulties in the way of union at present. The Synod heard with much pleasure the addresses of the Delegates from the Mission of the U. P. Church of Scotland, the English Presbyterian, and the Presbyterian Church of America (South), which were replied to by the Moderator. The large majority of the missionaries are fully persuaded that it would be a great error to introduce a dozen or more distinct branches of the same Church into China. The Chinese find that all cordially unite on the fundamental doctrines, and that the points on which they differ are so few and unimportant, that they ask with astonishment do Christian and educated men of the West seriously contend for their differences? It was decided that the next meeting of Synod should be held at Hangchow, the first Thursday in May, 1878. August 20th, 1874.

TIENTSIN.

A dangerous conspiracy amongst Li Hung-chang's soldiery here, has just been detected. Rumors of the most alarming character are in circulation amongst the foreign community, and a general feeling of insecurity is everywhere manifest. While there is little doubt that many of the flying rumors are untrustworthy, there is much reason for the apprehension, shared by the most thoughtful, that a crisis may be precipitated at any time. It is probably known to your readers that the district of Tientsin is, and has been, since the visit of Soyesima from Japan, in 1873, the scene of great military activity. It is estimated that ever since that time, there has been from 20,000 to 60,000 troops within two days march of Tientsin. These troops are principally from Honan. They are Li Hung-chang's pets, and constitute the flower of his army. They are consequently strangers in this Province, but they are none the less masters of the soil, and they live on the fat of the land. It is not, then, a matter of surprise, that these vagabonds, weary of inactivity, corrupted by idleness and lust, and restrained by no power but their own will, should engage in any game, however desperate.

The leader of the present revolt, it is supposed, is General Whang, one of the Viceroy's late officers, and it is reported that a large number of the soldiers at Ma Ch'ang, on the Grand Canal, have joined his standard. There are a great number of ex-military officers at Ma Ch'ang, who are at present out of employment, and it is said that they will be able to bring a great body of southern soldiers to the rebels, as soon as the signal for revolt is given. There is serious disaffection also amongst the troops at the large military Camp at Hsin-ch'eng, on the south bank of the Peiho, 16 miles above Taku, and several hundred of the men have deserted the Camp. So great has been the consternation amongst the commandants of the forts at Taku in consequence thereof, that every preparation has been made for an assault upon their works by the rebels, which is daily and hourly expected.

The conspirators have an organization which indicates that their work has been

in progress for some time. It is said their designs were first disclosed by the contents of an intercepted letter from one of the leaders at Ma Ch'ang to another at Hsin Ch'eng. It was the intention of the insurgents, according to this letter, to march upon Tientsin simultaneously from both these Camps, on the 19th instant, capture and hold the place, and put all the Foreigners to death. The letter giving the above information was intercepted on the 14th inst., and the facts were immediately sent to Li Hung-chang, who issued prompt orders for the apprehension of a number of suspected parties. It was the expectation of the leaders that, as soon as the rebel standard should be hoisted over the walls of Tientsin, the whole body of Li Hung-chang's Southern soldiery would join them, as they are known to be exceedingly hostile to Foreigners. The Viceroy's detectives were soon upon the scent of their game, and on the day following the receipt of this extraordinary disclosure, seven of the ringleaders were arrested at an obscure Chinese inn near the western suburbs of the City; and on the day following that six more were brought in from the Camp of Hsin Ch'eng, escorted by a strong body of soldiers from the Viceroy's guard. The leader of the revolt, General Whang, made good his escape, and is still at large.

The badge adopted by these rebels is a white turban, and their standard is a white flag bearing this inscription, 新安 (Hsin An.) Quite a number of these flags have been captured.

The men who are under arrest are being secretly tried by a Military Commission in the city of Tientsin. So far, only one of them has been forced to confess. He says the object of the attack was to plunder Tientsin and to kill all the Foreigners. It is claimed by the Chinese that this movement is not political; that it is organized by a band of bad characters, and that loot is their object. Of this, time will be the safest judge.

There is a singular fact in connection with this affair, viz., that the local officials, one and all, so far as I can learn, profess entire ignorance of what is going on. I suppose there is a reason for their reticence. It will be an awkward thing for the Viceroy if he should be called to task by his Imperial Master for this misconduct on the part of his favorite troops. And here it should be added that every confidence is felt in the Viceroy's fidelity toward Foreigners in this movement. Whatever may be its extent or results, there is no doubt as to the position of Li Hung-chang. His loyalty to the present dynasty, his courage, and his ability to deal with refractory subjects, give great promise of a satisfactory solution of this troublesome looking affair. But from the knowledge of Chinese character which past experience has given us, it would seem the part of wisdom to keep ourselves in readiness, prepared to defend ourselves, without depending too much upon others.

The gunboats *Curlew*, *Hornet*, and *Sobel* are here; and I believe that the English, American, and French Consuls have each asked for reinforcements.

Aug. 22nd, 1874.

HONGKONG.

His Imperial Austrian Majesty's war steamer *Archduke Friedrich*, from Singapore 2nd August, arrived on Saturday morning and saluted the British flag, which was returned from the *Princess Charlotte* and the saluting battery.—The *Times* is asked by the Captain of the str. *Glenfinlas* to contradict the statement that his vessel was stopped loading by the Government Surveyor in London, on account of her being so deep.—The *Daily*

Press, discussing the origin of the Japanese invasion of Formosa, says the permission to go there, asserted by the Japanese but denied by the supporters of the Chinese, appears to be fully admitted by the Chinese themselves. At least it is admitted impliedly, as in the proclamation which the Chinese Commissioner issued in Formosa, he only complains of the Japanese staying in the island after having chastised the guilty natives. . . . It appears that the Japanese have made the payment of a million of dollars to cover the expense of the expedition, the terms of their quitting the island. To this demand the Chinese do not appear willing to accede, . . . and this question is apparently the only one upon which the event of the negotiation seemed likely to turn.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

August 1st.—(1) The Governor-General of Szechuen memorializes setting forth the services rendered to the State by the lately deceased ex-Governor of Shensi, Liu Jung, during his tenure of office as Financial Commissioner of Szechuen in 1861 and 1862. The successes won over the rebels, by whom almost the entire Province was overrun at that time, are ascribed to the energy and tactical judgment of Liu Jung, under the general dispositions of the then Viceroy and Generalissimo, Lo Ping-chang. The different rebel hosts whom he successively coped with and dispersed are named in detail, beginning with his victory in raising the siege of Mien Chow, and ending with the final defeat and capture of the famous Cantonese rebel-leader Shih Ta-kai, who, after being once driven from the province, re-entered it again in 1862 from Yunnan, at the head of more than 100,000 men. At Liu Jung's advice, the Miao-tse tribes were raised in the rear of this force, and by their aid its defeat was accomplished. Having been transferred as Governor to Shensi, he manifested a patriotic anxiety for the success of the Imperial arms elsewhere; and on hearing in 1862 from Tso Tsung-t'ang, then Governor of Chekiang, of the desolated condition of that province, he at once raised a sum amounting to several tens of thousands of taels, and requested the Governor of Hunan to authorize the then unemployed District Magistrate Yang Ch'ang-sün (now Governor of Chekiang) to levy a force of braves and proceed forthwith to the support of the Chekiang army. Having been degraded from his post as Governor, owing to want of success on the outbreak of rebellion in Shensi, it is now requested that Liu Jung may be posthumously restored to his dignities, in recognition of the brilliant services he had rendered, and that his life be included among the records of the Imperial Historiographer's office. A rescript granting this has already appeared.

(2) Po-yün, a Manchu dignitary, memorializes reporting that on his having taken charge as custodian of the Imperial mausolea, he has taken stock in the most careful manner of everything appertaining to the different memorial buildings. He has found all the gold and silver vessels, the furniture, coverings, &c., in full accordance with the lists handed over to him, as also the cattle and sheep confined in the enclosures for sacrificial offerings. The amounts of money in the treasury, and of grain in the stores, have also been found perfectly correct.

August 2nd.—(1) A decree directing, on the report received from Ts'ung-shih of the steps taken by him on his mission and the facts he has ascertained, that certain military officials at Shan-hai-kwan be suspended from their posts, deprived of their buttons, and placed rigorously on trial.

(2) Tsai-ts'ien, Po-yün, and King-lin,

custodians of the Imperial mausolea, memorialize reporting the details of divers repairs which are required at some of the buildings.

(3) The Grand Secretary Wên-siang memorializes once more beseeching permission to resign his functions and devote himself to the restoration of his health. His infirmities continue unabated, and he feels unequal to the discharge of his trust. So soon as any amelioration shall have made itself felt, he will prostrate himself at the gate of the Palace and entreat renewed employment.—A rescript granting two months' further leave has already appeared.

(4) Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, reports in a postscript memorial that the first detachment of the grain squadron, numbering 47 vessels, entered the provincial limits on the 17th July.

August 3rd. (1) A decree ordering that measures be taken for the discovery and apprehension of three ex-officials, who are reported by the authorities of the place where they were serving out a sentence of banishment, to have made their escape.

(2 and 3). Memorials from the Governor-General of Yunnan,—the first stating that a Brigadier-General of the province is about to proceed to Peking for presentation to his Majesty, in obedience to a decree; and the second soliciting the reappointment of a Taotai named Wu Pao-shên to the post of Treasury agent for Yunnan at Ch'ung-k'ing Fee, in Szechuen. The official in question was compelled to go into mourning retirement for three years on the death of his stepmother; and as the period has now expired, and as his services in the special post in question are highly valuable, his reappointment is besought. The office established at Ch'ung-k'ing is charged with the duty of receiving and forwarding on to Yunnan the supplies of funds contributed toward the provincial expenditure from other parts of the Empire, and the agent in question raised loans from the resident traders when the official remittances are behindhand, besides exerting himself in other ways on behalf of the provincial exchequer.—Granted by rescript.

(4) Yih-jung, the Military Governor of Kirin, memorializes stating that up to 1866 a sum of Taels 80,000 was lodged with traders in that region, upon which interest at one per cent. per month was paid, this sum going to meet current administrative expenses. In the year above-named, however, owing to the necessity of providing for the troops in the field, the then Military Governor obtained sanction for the withdrawal of the principal sum, since which time the local government has been sorely pinched for current expenses, and compelled to levy an assessment on the pay of the soldiery toward this requirement. It is now solicited that Taels 80,000 may be taken from the amount in hand on account of current pay to the troops, and deposited as before at interest; the arrears due from other provinces on account of the army in Kirin being at the same time called in to make good this deficiency.—Referred by rescript to the Board of Revenue.

August 4th.—(1) A decree in reply to a memorial from the Governor-General of Fuhkien and Chekiang, announcing the capture of a former noted leader among the Taiping rebels, named Yang Fuh-ts'ing, who has fallen at length into the hands of the authorities. His trial and punishment are ordered to take place at Foochow.

(2) By a verbal decree it is ordered that in honour of the birthday of her Majesty the Empress (1st of 7th moon), Court dresses are to be worn (by officials on duty) from the 11th to the 13th inst.

(3) The officiating Governor of Shantung reports that the whole of the grain-fleet has passed the Yellow River, and proceeded on its way northward. He premises by stating that efficiency in the work

of shipment depends upon the supply of tonnage, and this again upon the despatch with which the junks are sent back after discharging their cargoes. As the whole of the grain-fleet last year was sent back in good time, the present year's transport has been effected with unusual expedition. Every effort having been used to facilitate navigation by deepening the Canal, &c., the whole of the vessels had reached the south bank of the Yellow River by the 8th June, and as sufficient water had been accumulated from Wên 汶 to allow the

Lan-ts'ing sluice 欄清壩 to be opened, the vessels were lightened and hauled over, reaching the opposite entrance to the Canal, at Pa-li Miao, by June 21st, where they lay awaiting the summer freshet. The Governor having arrived on the banks of the river on the 4th July, and being informed that the water was daily falling, thus rendering the further progress of the vessels impossible, he proceeded in person to offer up solemn invocations at the Temple of the Golden Dragon God, and on the following day he received, while continuing his journey, an express from the officers in charge, stating that at midnight of the 4th the Yellow River had suddenly begun to rise, upon which the locks were opened and the grain-junks floated into the Canal. The Governor offered up thanksgivings hereupon in the temple at Chang-ts'iu. The number of grain-junks that have passed up is 670; and they are a month earlier this year than last. He solicits the usual marks of Imperial gratitude for the temples, and also of approbation for the officers in charge.

August 5th.—The Governor of Honan memorializes reporting the apprehension of Liang Wên-siu, who, at the head of a gang of 40 desperadoes, broke into the yamen of the magistrate of the T'ung-feng District in 1866, and after pillaging and setting fire to the place, succeeded in making his escape. He has lately been detected and brought to justice. On the proofs of his guilt being established he has been summarily executed.

August 6th.—The Grand Secretary Jui-liu and his colleagues of the Nui Koh memorialize on a point connected with the despatch of daily business, requesting that a proposal of the Board of Revenue may be set aside. The Board has represented that in 1868 and in 1873 the Secretaries of the Board, doing duty for the month, on repairing to the Nui Koh to make transcript of documents issuing from the Grand Council, failed to copy certain papers of which copies should have been taken; and on enquiry it was found that the clerks (chung-shu) of the Nui Koh had themselves been to blame for omitting to issue these documents. The Board therefore proposed a system by which a list should be drawn up daily by the clerks of the Nui Koh, setting forth an abstract of each of the papers of which copies were to be taken, and that the clerks should give a stamped copy of this to each of the secretaries from the different Government departments on their arrival, for the purpose of taking copies. Upon this the Grand Secretariat (Nui Koh) represents that the documents issued through its agency for transcription and publicity are received from the Grand Council of State (K'ün Ki Ch'ü), upon receipt of each of which an abstract of its contents is made and registered. At the close of the register a list is appended of the titles of all the Boards and other civil or military departments in Peking; and the secretaries, Manchu and Chinese, from each of these offices, on their daily visit to the Nui Koh, having made transcript of the documents affecting their respective departments, are required to sign their names below the title of their department in the register. In the year 1758 it was arranged that in addition to the Manchu Secretary (司員) of each Board, whose duty up to that time

it had been to take copies of documents in Manchu, documents in Chinese being entrusted to common writers for transcription, a Chinese official of the same rank of Secretary should in future be sent to copy papers in Chinese. The Grand Secretariat now propose that the existing regulation shall be continued, with strict provision against carelessness in entrusting the work of transcription to unofficial hands, and that the proposal of the Board for a new rule be vetoed.—Assented to by rescript. (Note.—The transcription of documents to which the above memorial refers is the means by which the public departments at Peking are daily informed of the memorials, decrees, or rescripts, which concern them respectively. The contents of the *Peking Gazette* are obtained at the same place and time by the agents of the publishing office).

August 7th.—The Censors in charge of the Western division of Peking memorialize reporting the details of a street fight which took place in the western suburb on the 24th ulto., in which two of the kinsfolk of the Imperial family were concerned. After a quarrel in a teashop about a payment of some cash, a Manchu named Ying-show, who appeared as complainant, was cut in the back by a man named Fu Wu, and in the ensuing squabble the two sons of the Imperial lineage were successively involved. One of them confesses to having participated in the onslaught made upon the local guard station, where sundry rooms were wrecked. The other denies all voluntary participation in the affair. It is requested that the Board of Punishments and the Imperial Clan Court may be ordered conjointly to investigate the case.

Aug. 8th.—(1) A decree expressing the sorrow felt by his Majesty on learning the decease of Ta-ri-ma, a prince of the royal house of the Khalkha Mongols, whose service as one of the Ministers of the Presence has been distinguished by the most sedulous devotion to duty. A Dharain pall is ordered to be bestowed for his obsequies, and a prince of the Imperial lineage is to attend with ten officers of the guards for the purpose of offering a sacrificial libation. The Household Treasury is to contribute one thousand taels to the funeral expenses; and the deceased's son, at present eight years old, is to succeed to his father's rank of Prince after completing the hundred days' deep mourning.

(2) A decree in answer to a memorial by the Censor P'eng Ch'eng-siu, reporting that a low placed menial has obtained official positions for himself and his son under false pretences. The expectant Department Magistrate Hwang T'ien-si, alias Hwang Han-chai, alias Hwang Show-t'ien, has filled the position of one of the gate-keepers in the yamen of the Governor-General of the Two Kwang. Having transferred himself by false pretences to the register of the P'an-yü District, he purchased an official position for himself under an assumed name, and obtained admission for his son to the literary examination, where he succeeded in taking a degree. The Decree ordains that both father and son be stripped of their improperly-obtained distinctions, and compelled to surrender their official certificates. They are further to be punished as the law provides.

(3) The Imperial Resident in Tibet memorializes reporting the despatch of a party of Chinese and Tibetan troops to serve as escort to the Chiptsundampa Hutukht'u on his journey to Urga. The total strength of the escort is 205 officers and men, who will proceed as far as Kara Usu, and there hand over their charge to the escort provided from Sining.

(4) The same high official reports having taken over the functions of his office on the 24th January from his predecessor Ngén-lin, who at the same time handed over the

records, Imperial Decrees, books, etc., appertaining to the Residency, all of which on being compared with the list are found in order, with the exception of the Chinese copy of the regulations (treaty?) after peace with the Nepalese, and the Chinese copy of regulations for the conduct of affairs in Tibet. Ngén-lin has been called upon both in writing and personally to produce the missing documents, but has failed to do so, although the records shew that they had passed originally into his hands, and it does not appear by what means they have been lost. Ch'eng-ki applies for the issue of fresh copies from Peking.—A rescript has already appeared, directing copies to be forwarded as requested, and subjecting Ngén-lin to a penalty for his carelessness.

August 9th.—(1) A decree commanding that the arrears of rice, amounting to 520 odd piculs, due for the troops at J'eh-lo, be collected and forwarded without delay from the departments and districts of Ch'eng-t'eh Fu, whence this import is owing.

(2) The Governor of Honan makes report of a rehearing in an appeal case remitted back from Peking. A man named Fan Wên-ts'ai had appealed denouncing one Wang Hing-pang as having with others caused the death of appellant's younger brother, named Fan Wên-tsung, through blows, of which he died on the day after being beaten. A fresh investigation having been instituted on the receipt of orders from the capital, it is found that appellant's brother had at a former period of his history been under sentence of death by strangulation for the manslaughter of a man named Kwoh Pang, and, having had his sentence commuted to one of transportation, he was on his way to Kansuh to serve out his term when he came under the operation of a general pardon. Returning to his home, he continued in a disorderly course of life, was a gambler and rake, his spendthrift ways leading him to convert his farm, house, and even his wife into money. His young son, being left unprovided for, drifted away into the condition of a monk. In 1868, in the course of a quarrel about money with Wang Hing-pang, he was struck by the latter with stones, and some injuries were inflicted of which he made complaint to the District Magistrate. That functionary examined the wounds, and required the aggressor to pay the doctor's fees. The wounds were healed up within the time officially prescribed for this operation, and after a second examination on the part of the Magistrate, the complaint was dismissed. In the 7th moon of the same year Fan Wên-tsung died of an illness, and as he left no provision for his funeral expenses, the *tipao*, P'eng Tze-ts'ai, prevailed upon Wang Hing-pang to undertake the cost. At this time the appellant, deceased's brother, had been absent from home for a number of years, but on being falsely assured by the *tipao*, who had quarrelled with Wang Hing-pang about a loan, that the latter had really been the cause of his brother's death, he brought the present charge against that man. Wang Hing-pang retorted with a false accusation against Fan Wên-ts'ai of having robbed him. The case was further complicated by the non-appearance of the *tipao* as a witness on appellant's behalf, as he was on a sick-bed when summoned, and died before he could put in an appearance. The result of the trial is declared as establishing the innocence of Wang Hing-pang of the crime imputed to him, and under the statute providing a penalty for "doing that which should not be done," appellant is condemned to receive 80 blows, as the penalty for his wrongful accusation. On the other hand, Wang Hing-pang is to receive 70 stripes for bringing his unfounded charge of robbery against the appellant. The *tipao* was also a guilty party, but being dead no sentence is passed in his case.—The memorial is referred by rescript to

the Board of Punishments to be considered and reported upon.

Aug. 10th.—The Court Circular announces that the Grand Secretary Wên-siang has returned to duty, and that he had an audience of his Majesty this day.

(1) A decree accords the permission repeatedly supplicated by Yih-shan, Captain-General of the Red Mongolian Banner, to retire from public service, on the score of old age and infirmity. His honorary title of *Chên Kwoh Tsiang Kün* and his full pay are to be retained as before.

(2) The Governor-General of the Yellow River, K'iao Sung-nien, reports on the recent condition of the river. Although no extraordinary rise took place at the season of the early-summer (or "peach-time") freshet 桃花汛, yet a considerable amount of repairs to the embankments has been required, and since the beginning of June heavy rains have caused the tributary waters of the Sin-Ho to rise at a rapid rate. The flood-pole at Lung Wang Miao shewed a rise on the 8th June, at 9 a.m., of 1 *ch'ih*, this rise continuing (at specified rates) on successive days, until on the 17th June the water had risen 9 *ch'ih* 7 *ts'ün*. The rise became still greater in the course of the ensuing three weeks. Every precaution had been taken to ensure the safety of the embankments along the lower course of the river, but whether they can be depended on for security in the later freshets remains to be seen. It is observed that a tendency to shift its course to some extent is reported from different stations along the river.

(3) Tso Tsung-t'ang, Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh, reports the appointment of an official to act as subprefect of Hami, and his departure for his post on the 5th May.

(4) In another postscript memorial, Tso Tsung-t'ang denounces a District Magistrate for rapacity and general misconduct, especially in the levy of unauthorized imposts under the guise of *likin* tax on cattle and merchandize. A rescript cashiering the offender has already appeared.

August 11th. (1) Wan Ts'ing-li, President of the Board of Ceremonies and Governor-adjoint of Shun-t'ien-Fu, memorializes reporting that the actual Governor, P'eng Tsu-hien, has been obliged to go into mourning through the death of his stepmother, and he applies for the appointment of a successor. A rescript naming Yang K'ing-lin has already appeared.

(2) Tso Tsung-t'ang memorializes stating that whereas the whole of Kansuh has now been reduced to order, and operations are in contemplation for the region beyond the Wall, it is most important to have an experienced officer in command at Ning-hia, in view of the position of that garrison on the frontier and its close relationship with the Mongol tribes. He therefore proposes to retain in office for a time the present acting Brigadier-General, and to retain in Kansuh the officer who has arrived to fill the post in conformity with his appointment issued under Imperial patent. He will take up his office hereafter, when more versed in local affairs.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR SETTLEMENTS
NORTH OF THE YANG-KING-PANG.

Meeting of August 10th, 1874.

Present:—Messrs. J. G. Purdon, (Chairman), A. T. Carmichael, Geo. J. W. Cowie, F. W. Lemarchand, R. Macenzie, S. D. Webb, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary.

The *Summons* calling the meeting was taken as read.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed and signed.

Cash State for week ending 8th August, was laid on the table for inspection.

Reports from Committees for the month of July, were read, approved, and passed for publication.

Land Tax on Land as registered in the Consulate. It was resolved to seek the services of Mr. Seward, U. S. Consul-General, towards settling a case in which a Ratepayer refused to pay tax on the area of his land as registered in the Consulate.

Rebuilding Examiners' Room on foreshore in front of Custom House. It was resolved, as this was a matter immediately concerning the Chinese Government, to refer it to the Consular Body to be dealt with.

Reports from Heads of Departments were read.

CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANÇAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil Municipal.

Séance du 16 Juillet 1874, sous la présidence de M. A. Voisin. Conseillers présents : M. M. A. Hennequin, F. D. Hitch, W. Lang, H. Maignan, E. Millot.

Approbation des propositions émises par le Comité des travaux et de la Police, relatives :

A la réparation à faire au tablier du pont No. 5, dont l'exécution est laissée au Municipal Council ;

A l'adjudication des travaux de drainage des rues Hué, Saigon, Palikao et de la Paix, ainsi qu'à ceux d'établissement de trottoirs dans une partie de la rue du Consulat ;

A l'adoption du plan pour la reconstruction du quai du Yang-king-pang entre les ponts Nos. 1 et 2 ;

Et au renouvellement du contrat passé pour l'entretien du cimetière, de la pépinière, du jardin municipal, etc., etc.

Nomination de M. Sauné à la place d'expéditionnaire.

Examen d'un plan indiquant la largeur à fixer pour chaque rue de la Concession, ainsi que les diverses lignes d'alignements à suivre pour chacune d'elles. Sur différents points, les changements d'alignements étant importants, le Conseil, avant de les adopter, décide de soumettre le plan d'ensemble à une commission de huit propriétaires ou représentants de propriétaires qui ont offert leur concours, à l'effet d'obtenir leur avis sur les changements projetés, ainsi que sur la valeur approximative des terrains de chaque quartier, que l'Administration pourrait offrir en cas d'expropriation à litre d'indemnité.

Le Conseil ordonne le versement de Taels 1,000 à la caisse du Shanghai Fire Département pour part contributive que l'Administration prend aux dépenses des brigades de pompiers.

Examen des rapports du médecin.

Examen des rapports des chefs de service.

Examen du rapport de l'inspecteur des marchés.

Séance spéciale du 13 Aout 1874, sous la présidence de M. A. Hennequin. Conseillers présents : M. M. L. Ewald, F. D. Hitch, W. Lang, H. Maignan, E. Millot.

Le but de la séance étant de soumettre à l'étude du Conseil la question des Wharfs élevés en avant du quai du Wampoo par M. M. Butterfield & Swire, ainsi que la demande de construction de ponton de M. M. Nachtrieb, Leroy & Cie, cette étude se trouve complétée par la connaissance que chaque conseiller a acquis des pièces formant le dossier qui se rattache à ses questions. Toutefois, le Conseil décide d'en ajourner la discussion jusqu'à ce que l'alignement général des quais, arrêté par l'Administration du port de Shanghai sur la demande du Corps Consulaire, ait été soumis au Conseil. Il décide en outre, tandis que ce projet d'alignement est encore

à l'étude, et que des modifications peuvent y être introduites, de charger M. le Capitaine Roberts de représenter la Concession Française auprès de l'Administration du port, à l'effet de défendre ses intérêts.

Le Président est chargé de souscrire une somme de Taels 50 à titre de secours au marin du *Cadmus* blessé pendant l'incendie du quartier de l'Est.

Le Secrétaire est chargé de s'informer des démarches qui ont été faites auprès de l'Administration, à l'occasion d'une demande de Concession de terrain dans la partie du Cimetière réservée au culte Catholique, à laquelle, suivant une note de l'*Evening Courier*, des difficultés administratives auraient été opposées.

Le Conseil ajourne ses séances générales jusqu'à la fin Septembre.

OPENING OF THE HONGKEW BRANCH TEMPERANCE HALL.

A public meeting was held on Saturday night in the new branch Temperance Hall, Hongkew, for the purpose of inaugurating the movement in that hitherto unavoidably neglected locality. There was not so good an attendance as might have been expected, but this resulted from two causes—the unsettled state of the weather; and, primarily, from the fact that sufficient publication of the intention to hold the meeting had not been made among those for whose benefit the branch hall is specially designed. However, small beginnings sometimes have great endings, and there can be no doubt that before long the "new departure" will receive both recognition and success. The particular objects contemplated by the promoters of this movement were so fully set forth by the various speakers, that further allusion to them on our part would be a work of supererogation.

The chair was taken by Mr. C. P. Blethen, President of the Temperance Society, and the audience included a good sprinkling of ladies. About a dozen seamen from the ships in harbour were also present.

The proceedings were commenced with an appropriate prayer, offered by the Rev. Mr. Miller; after which a temperance melody was sung.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting. He said, the want of a temperance hall in Hongkew had long been felt by the members and associates of the Shanghai Temperance Society, although it had not been a great many months—some sixteen or eighteen—since they thought themselves able to establish a hall in Shanghai. They did then start a hall, but more as an experiment than anything else. That experiment had proved a success, and now they felt they could go on, and do something more, if not better. They obtained the large house in the Hankow-road, upon which they had expended a good deal of money; but that they did not mind, for, when the money was wanting it was forthcoming, and their new hall had proved a success (cheers.) After achieving so much, they thought they would try and do a little more still, and give Hongkew a hall. So they provided these premises for that purpose; and as those he was addressing saw, there were rooms both above and below already partially furnished, and it was hoped that within the next two weeks they would have them completely in order. The Society thought they would be short of funds after preparing their new hall in the Hankow-road, but it was satisfactory to find that such was not the case. Both money and goods had been coming in freely on behalf of the Hongkew branch, not only from foreigners, but also from Chinese. (Applause.) Ching Chong had sent a dozen chairs, and another Chinese storekeeper had presented a very fine reading table. Besides these, other things were forthcoming from similar sources. Then, Mr. Coryell had assisted the movement,

and Mr. Knoop had presented two boxes of books as a nucleus for a library. Little by little, things were thus accumulating, and he might mention that on Friday a subscription list was started, which was taken round to several places by Mr. Davis, and although Saturday was a busy day (being mail day) with business men, and he was not able to see as many gentlemen as on other days, the sum subscribed already reached the respectable amount of \$200. (Applause.) So they felt their efforts to do good were appreciated by the community, and that it was believed that a temperance hall was much needed in Hongkew on behalf of the foreign seamen and other people frequenting the port, whose ships lay at the adjacent wharves. In the reading room they would find English, American, and other newspapers and books, and there they could sit and spend a pleasant hour without interference of any kind, and away from the temptation to waste their money in intoxicating drinks—a place, indeed, where they might feel at home. It was further hoped that the promoters would be able in the course of a short time to provide good meals at little cost to the seamen and others whom they expected to see frequenting the hall, together with lemonade, ginger beer, and other harmless beverages, but nothing that was intoxicating. All this was intended to remove the sailors when they came ashore as far as possible from the sources of temptation which surrounded them on almost every side in Hongkew; and, in conclusion, he hoped to see the new hall well filled at all times by those for whom it was intended, and who would be always gladly received and welcomed. (Applause.)

The Rev. Mr. MILLER next addressed the meeting, and said that when several respectable members of a community combined together for the purpose of doing all they could to injure the business prospects of some of their fellow citizens, it was time something should be done. Some among them had been doing that for the last sixteen or eighteen months, and as one result, he might mention that the lady who provides for the interments at the Cemetery had told him, that since the Shanghai Temperance Society had been started, she had had but comparatively few sailors to bury whose deaths had been caused by drowning while in a state of intoxication, though previously the reverse was the case. In carrying the temperance movement actively into Hongkew, he felt sure there was not one right-thinking person in the community who would not wish them "success and God-speed." They did not seek to ruin, or even to abuse, the dealers in intoxicating liquors—they only sought to do good to others,—to save those who were being ruined by indulgence in such drinks. But even for the dealers there was something to be said. Sometimes they got nothing but abuse, as being lost to humanity, and as being amongst the very lowest class of human creatures, tempting their fellow men. But the liquor sellers were tempted in their turn by the men who went into their saloons to drink their liquors—those who drank were equally tempters with those who offered the drink—for if there were no drinkers there would be no drinks. The bar keepers, again, were tempted to get money, and who were the tempters? again, those who drank. But he thought it was possible to show that the temptation was rather more on the side of the liquor seller than the drinker, and in proof of this theory, he graphically described the opening of some gold mines among the mountains in America, 500 miles from the nearest railway. Thousands of men were attracted to the place, and of course there was at first no grogshop among them. But very soon one made its appearance, and also a theatre, and these were fitted up with all the glittering accessories marking such places in the great cities of the world. Pianos

even were conveyed thither, slung between two mules, in order to cross the mountains, for there were no other means of getting to the mines. In the places he had described the miners would spend at one sitting all their hard earned gains, of, perhaps, a week previous, and he (the speaker) thought he had proved his point, for it was too often the case that in places where no temptation to drink had existed, a liquor seller stepped in, and soon provided it. When he looked around him in Hongkew, and saw the number of drinkshops, it was, as some sea-captains had said to him, about time that the temperance men in Shanghai had begun an aggressive work in that locality—not by abuse, nor in any unfair way,—but by the planting of such a hall as this, right in the midst of the liquor dealers, and thus offering a quiet but persuasive antagonism to them. The Society had, then, begun their aggressive work, and side by side with the liquor seller, they offered their sailor friends an opportunity of spending an hour or so under their roof—with this difference, that by accepting the invitation offered in the Hongkew Temperance Hall, they could spend many a quiet, comfortable hour, without injury to themselves or anybody else. That was what they called aggressive work, and he had strong faith it would succeed. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, alluding to some deservedly laudatory remarks bestowed upon him by Mr. Miller, said he did not want too much credit given to himself. The young members, the old members, and the ladies particularly, of the Shanghai Temperance Society, had done as much or more than he had towards the opening of the Hongkew Branch, and he wished the credit might be given where it was really due. (Cheers.)

After a reading by Mr. GORDON, Secretary of the Society,

The Rev. W. MUIRHEAD delivered a short address, in which he said Mr. Miller had so completely exhausted the thread of argument he had himself intended to follow, that but little was left for him to say. He commented on the fact that until this Branch Temperance Hall was opened, public houses were the only means of attraction left to sailors in Hongkew. Now that stigma was in a fair way of being removed, and it was a subject of congratulation, for sailors should have sympathy and good feeling extended to them. When in a foreign land, they had no warm-hearted friend to take them home, and give them that kindness and friendship which perhaps they deserved. To supply that want as much as possible, the Temperance Society had given them this opportunity of spending many a pleasant and profitable hour. They would find a warm welcome when they stepped inside, and need not fear being turned out even if they had no money. The design of the promoters was to rescue their fellow-men from that which was ruining them body and soul—to do what they could to counteract the degrading temptation by which seamen on shore were surrounded. They wanted to see the sailors appreciate such efforts made on their behalf, and feel that they were being made from loving motives, to promote their welfare. He was sure there would be a response to this in every genuine sailor's heart, and that he would be assured of the friendship now held out to him. In the Temperance Hall was offered them health and happiness—in the liquor shop they only spent their money and ruined their health. He urged upon seamen to avoid drink, and, as a safeguard from temptation, to sign the pledge and keep it. Much good had already been done by means of the Shanghai Temperance Society, and they asked the sailors who would come to the Hongkew Hall to join with them as members of that Society, and so help to extend that good still further. By the influence of that Society families even

had been reunited. Husbands and fathers who had been away from home for a long time, and whose wives and families did not know where they were, nor how they were,—men who had never cared or thought about writing home,—had no sooner come under the influence of the Temperance Society, than the old feelings which had so long lain dormant, through drink, had been revived, and reconciliation, and in some cases happy reunion, had been the result. (Applause.) There were hundreds of young men in Shanghai, away from home influences,—thousands of sailors visited the port,—and with what joy and satisfaction would their relatives and friends at home receive the news that their loved ones had joined the Shanghai Temperance Society. He thought they had very solemn reason indeed for establishing the Hongkew Branch of that Society, and he wished it every possible success. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN wished it to be announced that the promoters expected to receive a very nice purse from the ladies. (Loud applause.)

It was also announced that meetings would be held on every alternate Saturday night, at eight o'clock.

The total abstinence's anthem closed the meeting.

THIRD CONFERENCE OF MISSIONARIES, HELD AT CHEFOO, AUGUST 10TH.

SUBJECTS:—*Medical Missions*;—*Woman's Work for Women*.

I.—*Medical Missions*.

Mr. DODD in the chair.

The subject was introduced by Dr. HENDERSON, of Chefoo, who after giving an interesting account of his medical work in the Shantung Province and in connection with his hospital at Chefoo, referred to a circumstance that had occurred to him when travelling in the interior, which was interesting because of its connection with the late Dr. Hobson. He had met a gentleman of great wealth, who many years previous to his visit had bought a copy of Dr. Hobson's works, and after reading them had introduced vaccination and practised minor surgery amongst his countrymen. When he (Dr. Henderson) arrived at the town where this gentleman lived, he came to see the medicines about which he had read, and the surgical instruments which he had seen illustrated in Dr. Hobson's works. He was most delighted at witnessing, by the aid of the microscope, the circulation of the blood in a frog's foot. Dr. Henderson further said he did not believe the Chinese were as ungrateful for assistance rendered to them as was generally supposed. He wished especially to call attention to the subject of lady medical missionaries. In England, it was a question whether lady practitioners would be able to contend successfully with medical men, but in China they would meet with no opposition. And as ladies were the means of first cultivating, and then handing over to medical men a certain branch of medicine, so lady practitioners here might remove prejudice, and pave the way for medical men. The type of lady medical missionary which he would suggest as best adapted for this country, would be that of the "hospital sister" or nurse, who would get special training for special work in China.

Mr. RICHARD said he did not believe in medical missionaries undertaking to preach. Their special function was to cure the sick, and in so doing to remove prejudices against the Gospel. Thus, the medical missionary's object was to gain the confidence of the people, and he did not see how any man could satisfactorily perform the duties both of preaching and of medicating. When the numbers of those attending the dispensary and those gathered in their schools were compared, it was seen how powerful and how extended the influence of the medical man must be.

Mr. LYON believed that the most useful form of medical missionary labour was the itinerating. If the doctor accompanied a preacher, and had a circuit of places for regular visitation, much good might be effected.

Dr. MARTIN had been deeply impressed with the importance of this branch of missionary work, first of all at Canton, and subsequently at Ningpo, Shanghai, Peking, and other places. When missionary work commenced at Canton there was great prejudice against resorting to foreign medical skill, and Dr. Parker had to subsidize his patients in order to secure their attendance. One man, whose arm it was necessary to amputate, suffered it to be done only after Mr. Jardine had offered him 50 taels. Subsequently, however, the people flocked in, and he remembered one of the first sights that he saw when he landed at Canton, 25 years ago, was a crowd of 500 patients waiting outside Dr. Parker's hospital. He thought that every medical missionary had a threefold character to assume, as a medical practitioner, a medical professor, and a medical translator. The great aim in this country must be to raise up a native medical faculty. He then referred in more detail to the work of Dr. Dudgeon at Peking, with which he was more intimately acquainted. There was a large school for private medical instruction; moreover, Dr. Dudgeon had recently been appointed to a chair in the Peking College, where, under the title of Medical Professor, he was instructing youths under the auspices of the Imperial Government, whom he hoped some day to see practising according to scientific methods among their own countrymen.

Mr. NOYES thought no question existed as to the Divine authorization of Christian medical missions, and as an instance of the great value of this kind of work in opening up the field to direct missionary labour, he might mention the case of Fatshan, near Canton. A few years ago hardly any foreigner dared to go near the place, but Dr. Kerr took his wife, and passed through the city dispensing medicine, and met with no insult. He himself had been through a village where from one end to the other he was fiercely assailed with the term "foreign devil." He went there again after an interval, during which Dr. Kerr had been there, and this time did not hear one word of insult. While the Chinese are slow to acknowledge the skill of the foreigner in the practise of medicine, they are quite ready to acknowledge he knows more than they do about surgery. He was of a very strong opinion that great good might be done by ladies practising medicine. A lady medical missionary would have access to a number of families otherwise wholly closed to the missionary.

Mr. HARTWELL had had an opportunity of seeing the effect of medical practice by men who knew but little about medicine. At Tungchow, they had been compelled to undertake the work of healing diseases, and in spite of their assuring the people that they were not doctors, they attained a reputation throughout the neighbourhood. But what was needed was a medical mission, carried on by thoroughly educated and competent men. He did not believe in the medical missionary combining preaching with his other duties. Such men in China had neither made good doctors nor good missionaries. He would have a medical missionary devote his whole time to his own special work. It must not be forgotten that the labour of acquiring the language was greater to a medical man than to the ordinary missionary, as in addition to the ordinary stock of words, he had to acquire a large medical vocabulary. Another portion of the work of a medical missionary was to disseminate truth regarding science. With this field of knowledge they were better acquainted than most ministers, and this in itself might be a means of introducing more enlightened views regarding medicine.

Mr. DODD fully concurred with those who did not believe in ordained doctors. He would have the doctor and the missionary quite distinct. He thought sufficient efforts had not been made to bring this field of labour under the notice of medical students at home. While theological colleges were visited, and the missionary zeal of the students kindled, no one thought of trying to awaken a like interest in foreign work among young medical men.

II.—*Woman's Work for Women*.

This subject was introduced by two papers which had been sent to the Conference, and were read by Rev. Mr. NOYES. The first, of which we give a brief abstract, was by Dr. HAPPER, of Canton. The common saying that

the women of Judea who had ministered to Our Lord during his earthly life were the 'last at the Cross and the earliest at the Sepulchre,' has always been accepted as a type and symbol of woman's devotedness to her Saviour. The number of times women-helpers in the Gospel of Jesus were mentioned in the Epistles was very noteworthy. Considering these facts, it was strange that the various Missionary societies had been so long in enlisting Christian women as workers for women among the heathen. He rejoiced that this mode of Missionary labour was an accepted policy among all the leading Missionary Societies of America, and especially was this the case in the Presbyterian Church of North America, where general organisations, with women for executive officers, had done much to develop and systematize this form of Missionary enterprise. These organizations had their centre in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, but subordinate to these, Missionary Societies and Mission Boards had been formed by Christian women in a large number of Churches, so as to enlist the co-operation of the whole female membership of the church; and as proof of what had been effected by these organisations, he mentioned that the sum contributed by them during the last year to the general mission fund, amounted to \$20,000. The great practical question for consideration was how could this woman's work be most successfully carried on. Here everything depended upon the country, and upon the prevailing customs and superstitions. There was a great prejudice against the education of girls and women on the part of the Chinese, but this prejudice had largely passed away at Canton. Fourteen years ago there was but one girls' day school in that city conducted and supported by natives; now there were nearly a dozen. One schoolmistress he knew had yearly to refuse a number of scholars through want of room. In these schools four dollars a year were charged as a fee for tuition, and the girls were taught reading, writing, and embroidery. Connected with, and under the Mission there were a number of schools in the city and in the adjoining villages in which no remuneration whatever was given for attendance. In these schools, in addition to the study of the subjects above named, one half of all the week days, and the whole of the Sabbath, were given to the study of Christian books. Moreover, they had a boarding school for girls, and a school for training Bible women, and in connection with the former a Sabbath School was held in the Central Church on Sunday morning, attended by all the female members of the Church, the girls from the boarding school, and such outside women as could be induced to attend. There was a meeting held for women at each of the day schools twice a week. On Communion Sabbaths, they had had during the last year an average attendance of 200 women and girls. Besides this method of labour, there was one which had been greatly developed by Miss Shaw and Miss Happer, viz., visitation from house to house, by means of which facilities had been afforded to reach women not otherwise accessible.

What had been said of the work in Canton applied in a great degree to the work in the villages of the surrounding neighbourhood. He had had a request sent to him from one village to commence a school, and of their own choice the women studied only Christian books. Through the establishment of village schools an opening had been effected for the prosecution of direct Missionary work, which he believed would be attended with the most encouraging results.

The second paper was by Miss SHAW, of Canton, and gave interesting particulars of the work in which she and Miss Happer had been engaged in visiting from house to house. They always met with a friendly reception, and as a rule had more invitations in a day than they could accept. In many of the houses they found as many as three or four families, so that they frequently had an audience of from ten to twenty women, besides children, to listen to them, as they spoke of the "sweet sad story of the Cross." The advantages of this class of mission work were very many: the women they spoke to in their own homes could not at present be reached by any other agency, and being met in this informal and social way, there was a good opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the trials and sorrows of each. The visitors were al-

ways received with the greatest politeness as guests for the time being, and every conformity to native manners was invariably noticed and remarked upon. The results of this work had as yet been small, but they felt confident as to the ultimate effect. As many as fifty families were visited in the course of each month, which on the least calculation gave them an opportunity of conversing with five hundred women. There was no longer the slightest fear of them as foreigners, and the love and confidence of the children was secured. In many families they find that the idols have been given up, and several have been induced to come to the church on the Sabbath.

After the reading of these papers, Mr. MILLS said that he had been requested by a lady-worker to say a few words on her behalf respecting this branch of Mission work carried on at Tungechow. The work had been carried on for 11 years at this place by Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Holms, and others, while the first named lady had had 6 years' experience of similar work in Shanghai. In this latter place, she found house to house visitation almost impossible, but great good had been effected by the foreign lady attending the mission chapel with her husband, and so rendering it respectable for women to attend there. In Tungechow, the whole city had been canvassed by the ladies in the various missions there, and with the exception of a few of the higher families, admittance had everywhere been given to them. Their method was to go out every afternoon, attended by a Bible woman, and to visit from house to house. Repetitions of their visits at too early a date were avoided, as they found that frequent visits were not acceptable. In the summer they went out into the villages surrounding the city, and selecting a shady place, gathered some ten or twenty women together for conversation upon the truths of the Gospel. As yet they had not been able to establish women's schools. The results of their work could hardly be measured by an actual accession of church members. The men were bitterly opposed to their wives becoming Christians, and they repeatedly heard the women say that they accepted the Gospel with all their hearts, and wished to enter the church, but their husbands would not let them. This opposition was mainly due to an intense feeling of hostility to foreigners. Mr. MILLS added, that he had frequently had occasion to notice that this hostility was modified, if not entirely removed, when there were any foreign children connected with the mission. Many were apt to consider their mission work hindered by their home ties; but he was inclined to think that a very great, though indirect influence, was exerted by the presence of their children.

Mr. MATEER said sufficient prominence had hardly been laid on the extreme difficulty experienced by the ladies in obtaining an entrance into houses. The ladies were doing a work in which the greatest patience and planning were required to effect their end. Yet the work, in spite of all difficulties, had been carried on with the greatest persistence by their Baptist and Presbyterian sisters. As the truth penetrated, the hostility became more and more intense; but this was a hopeful sign.

Dr. WILLIAMSON was greatly gratified by the reports from Tungechow and Canton, and, wherever ladies worked, similar testimony could be borne. In his own mission the gathering in of women had been by far the more successful part of their work. One fact was too much overlooked by the people at home, that women formed one half of the human race, and that in China the women were open only to female influence. He felt sure if this fact were realized in England and America, far more ladies would come abroad to the relief of their unfortunate and unhappy sisters. It was a great reflection on British ladies that as yet so few had come; their sisters in America had far surpassed them in this respect; and whether they came as nurses, or as qualified practitioners, they could carry tremendous power with them. He did not agree with some that preaching should not form part of medical missions. Some men had no taste for preaching, but all medical missionaries ought to take a part in direct missionary work, both by speaking to the patients before and after treatment, and in Sabbath schools, &c. He did not advocate the union of the two

professions in one man, but in view of the fact that missionaries were often thrown upon their own resources in the interior of the country, and elsewhere, it was important that they should have one or two years medical tuition in addition to their theological training. The great majority of cases they had to deal with were simple diseases, and such training would enable a missionary to cure these, and thus be an instrument of great good. If we cannot cure the ten, why not try and cure the six, or five, or four, or two. He would advise medical missionaries to acquaint themselves with the native practitioners. He did not believe in their assuming an attitude of opposition to these men; such an attitude invariably provoked the native doctors to regard the foreign medical man as their rival, and hence to do all they could to hinder and damage his work. A kindly treatment, a willingness even to consult with and advise them in difficult cases, might open the way for spreading much light and removing the prejudice of native doctors to the foreign system of medicine. There were native practitioners of considerable skill, and though their practice was quite empirical, he knew of instances in which they had effected remarkable cures in cases pronounced hopeless by the foreign medical man.

Mr. CORBETT thought the influence he had gained by the presence of his children had done much in opening the way for him at Chimi. He had been astonished at the warm and kindly interest they had everywhere evoked. In every village through which they had passed, his children had been the means of breaking down all barriers of fear or prejudice; and when he visited the place a second time without them, the disappointment had been very great. He believed this matter of woman's work in China had only to be fairly laid before the women at home, for many to come forward and occupy the field. If their countrywomen would but once take the matter up earnestly, the work would soon be done.

Mr. NOYES would remark that the South of China afforded special facilities for this branch of work. The discouragements had been very great, but the work had now been long continued, and the door was beginning to open very widely.

Mr. HARTWELL said that the united sentiments of the meeting were that the results of the work of women in China had equalled, if they had not surpassed, those of the men. He could testify that of all the members he had admitted to his church at Tungechow, half of them had been due to the influence of the work of the women there.

FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE, HELD AT CHEFOO ON THE 12TH AUGUST, 1874.

SUBJECT:—What attitude—whether of sympathy or of antagonism—it behoves us as Missionaries to assume with reference to the literature and religious systems of China.

Mr. ROSS in the chair.

Dr. MARTIN, in explaining the subject of debate, said the question presupposed that every Missionary had taken pains to see what bearing the literature and religion of the country had upon his work. No man, indeed, was fitly qualified for work in this country until he had considered those systems which met him at every point, either in direct antagonism, or in what the Chinese called "parallel currents." It did not follow that the sympathy need be entire, nor the antagonism diametrical. There might be a comprehensive sympathy on many points, so that a Missionary could feel that these could be enlisted eventually on behalf of the Christian religion as effective supports.

Mr. DODD did not think that there was a true or a noble thought in all the literature of China which would perish if the country were Christianized. He believed the Classics would be studied in the schools then as much as now. He found a great difficulty in knowing what attitude to assume towards the worship of ancestors. He was not going to judge the Chinese by a stricter rule than he judged himself by: and he had heard of Americans uncovering whenever they passed a statue of George Washington in the Exposition of Paris. If the act of the Americans was not sinful, he did not see why the respect paid to ancestors should be accounted wrong. He could not see how the keeping of graves in order,

sweeping them, &c., was inconsistent with true religion: and he was prepared to treat this and the yearly feast in honour of ancestors with great tenderness.

Mr. NOYES felt the force of the previous speaker's remarks, and thought that the respect paid to ancestors contained a very beautiful idea, which it would be wrong to destroy. If they could only eliminate from this the worship which ought to be paid to the Deity alone, he should not feel it his duty to condemn the system. In South China, unless the graves were put in order every year, the place of burial was likely to be taken for other graves. He was sure the religions of China could not have lived had they not contained an element of truth in them, such as the element of worship and others. The attitude which they ought to assume to these religions was indicated by the speech of Paul on Mars' Hill. At Canton there was an empty niche in every shop, before which was a lighted candle, and written underneath the character 神, just exactly similar to the "altar to the unknown God." He thought there were many expressions or views in the Classics which commended themselves to their approval, and that they might show that many of the truths in the literature of the country almost necessitated the doctrine of the Gospel to complete them. He would never take an attitude of antagonism towards any book which was not absolutely bad.

Mr. RICHARD said his rule of practice with regard to ancestral worship was to enjoin three things on his converts, that they must not pray nor kotow to their ancestors, nor when they made a feast make a show of offering a share to their departed relatives. With these exceptions he suffered them to follow their customs. For the same reason that he rejoiced in any book calculated to do good, he always welcomed any of the religious secret societies which he met in his journeys in the country. Many of the adherents of these societies might be bigoted, but they were thoroughly in earnest, and if enlisted on the side of Christianity would be a valuable accession.

Mr. HARTWELL thought that in some respects the religions of China must necessarily be diametrically opposed to the religion they came to proclaim. Every heathen religion was a religion of works, our system was one of grace, and sooner or later we must come to this point of antagonism. There was no need, however, of our letting the Chinese feel we came to trample upon all they counted sacred. No one could live long in China without coming to some conclusion respecting the literary classes and their literature. They were not at liberty to treat lightly the sages of this country: while they did not profess divine inspiration, their writings contained great wisdom. Nor was it wise to overlook the immense influence the sages exerted in China. His own conviction was that Confucius and Mencius were sent of God. He was quite prepared to acknowledge that the absence of any knowledge of God which confronted them in China was more due to Confucius than to any other cause, still he regarded him as a messenger of God, and a teacher of morality. It was of great influence to introduce quotations from the Classics into their preaching with regard to the worship of ancestors; while they might uphold the respect which was paid, they must keep that respect from trenching upon the worship due to God alone.

Mr. FITCH said that the basis of Christianity was love, and the work they had to do here was to be done in that spirit. He believed that the end they contemplated could be better effected by a sprinkling in of the truth, so undermining wrong systems, than by direct and open opposition. If they could eliminate the idea of idolatry from many of the Chinese customs, they might fairly allow them: and in any case he could not feel it his duty to denounce the customs of the country, but that the subject must be approached in a spirit of love.

Mr. LYON could not agree with the sympathy which had been expressed towards the native customs. The respect paid to ancestors was diametrically opposite to our remembrance of departed friends, and no comparison was therefore possible. The one was based upon love, the other on fear of evil, and they were induced to pay respect to ancestors in order to avert what they dreaded. So with regard to the religious systems of the country: Buddhism taught polytheism; but Christianity

monotheism. The former exalted the creature above the Creator. Confucianists were all infidels, denying the future world and the existence of a soul.

Mr. BUTLER thought they ought to make a distinction between the literature and the customs of a people. The former appealed only to the intellectual part of our nature, and looking back on the history of Christianity, they saw that while it had abolished all Pagan customs, it had handed down Pagan literature intact. There was no use in trying to bring together two things so entirely opposite as heathen religions and Christianity. You could not put new cloth on an old garment, and their attitude towards the systems of the country must be an antagonistic one, though it need not be accompanied with denunciation.

Dr. NEVINS said if Christianity was opposed to anything, it was in direct opposition to the heathen systems around them. Still, while the antagonism must be uncompromising, and while they intended war to the knife towards these systems, their weapons must be the weapons of love. He made a distinction between a religious system and the upholders of that system, and while antagonistic to the one, he felt sympathy with the other. Much had been said of the truths underlying heathen systems, but Satan could assume a garb of light, and though the truths spoken of were God's truths, they had been used by Satan for the harm of those who believed them. There was a way of speaking about the systems of China, and of quoting the Classics, so as to leave the impression that there was very little difference between the foreign religion and the native. The Apostles appealed to the Old Testament because it was authoritative with their hearers, and because it condemned many of the practices of the Jews, and he thought that, remembering the danger he had just mentioned, they might still use a knowledge of the literature of China in a similar way. Confucianism and Confucius were widely different, and often the best service they could do was to show Confucianists out of their own Classics what departures they had made from the original writings.

Mr. MATER thought that the use of the Classics was a double-edged sword, and the danger was that your antagonist could use it better than you. There was also the danger of conveying the impression that these Classics were an authority with us, and that we acknowledged no higher. Besides these dangers in the use of the literature, there was a practical difficulty which he felt, viz., that there were some things in the Classics to which he could not subscribe. As to ancestral worship, the great point was that the whole system turned upon fear, a desire to propitiate those who were considered to control the destinies of men. That ancestors were considered the medium by which good came, was a truth taught everywhere in the Classics and on inscriptions. He would adopt a different style in speaking about the religious systems of the country if he were addressing a heathen audience, from what he would to a Christian. Towards the first he would keep his antagonism in the background, but he would let the converts know that Christianity could tolerate no compromise. We were to prevent the Christianity which we were planting in this country from being corrupted in its very beginning. He much doubted if Confucianism had been a spiritual blessing to the country, however great as a temporal and material one, for it had unfitted China to receive the Gospel.

Mr. CORBETT thought that the Classics could be appealed to, not as proofs, but in order to confute scholars by showing how different their practice was from their doctrines. Ancestral worship might be beautiful as a custom, but there could be no compromise with idolatry, and he felt that the whole must be abandoned by the converts.

Mr. ROSS would notice the bearing of this subject on the converts to Christianity. He ascribed the declension of the early Church to the introduction of so many heathen customs into the Christian worship; the successors of the Apostles believing and teaching that the one thing essential to salvation was baptism. Ignorance soon spread, and with it corruption. The Church was purified only with the revival of letters. The principal cause of the rationalism of Germany was that science, and above all mental philosophy,

was left in the hands of the infidel. But as soon as German Christians met their foe on the field of mental philosophy and criticism, true Christianity again revived. In Ceylon, in the year 1795, there were 350,000 Protestant Christians, in the year 1811 only 150,000, and at present they had dwindled down to 23,000. This was accountable only to the ignorance of the Christians. And if Chinese Christians had at present to trust to their own resources, he believed the result would be equally deplorable. The less trained must bow to the abler and better trained mind. Hence necessity was laid on the Missionaries to see that their Christians were well grounded in the native Classics, and so be able to refute the objections of their adversaries, while Christianity would teach them how to "choose the good and refuse the evil" in their native books.

Dr. MARTIN wished that the most cultivated minds in China could understand the degree of sympathy which had been expressed that evening with their literature and religious systems, nor would he withhold from their knowledge the reprobation with which he viewed certain practices common to the latter. He was in conversation some two years ago with a man second to none in the empire, who said to him, "I understand that Missionaries revile our sage." He replied that Missionaries could not revile the sage if they had studied his writings; though it was possible that Missionaries on their first arrival might use strong language. He was sure no one who had read Confucius could revile him, for while here and there they might meet with a statement to be condemned, for every one such there were ninety-nine with which they agreed, and which would be incorporated into the future Christianity of the country. He believed that the writings of Confucius and Mencius would as certainly be integral parts of the future Christian civilization of this country to which they looked forward, as the *De Officiis* of Cicero had been in the civilization of the West. While there was no necessity for our borrowing weapons from the Chinese for our own defence, while we had a full equipment of truths to bring to the country, yet for the benefit of the Chinese we ought to embrace and use every truth they could give us. Each nation with its civilization could contribute something to the grand picture of the human race, and we must expect that our religion would take on different hues by its contact with different phases of civilization. The future Christianity of China would embody elements the introduction of which we could not prevent; it was ours to eliminate those things which we could not uphold, to elevate the low, and to correct the wrong. It was true that the religious systems of the country did not rise above the doctrine of works, yet we must remember that the education of the race, like the education of children, began with low, and rose to higher motives. In regard to the possibility of making a powerful use of the literature of the country, we might so choose our ground as that this weapon could not be turned against us. We could easily allude to certain points from which the educated had departed, e.g., in regard to the worship of God, it was easy to show that the worship of the Taoist Shang Ti was not recognized in the Classics; that ancestral worship had become corrupt and debased, for while in its origin appealing to the noblest and highest feelings, it could not be tolerated in its present form. We might teach that it was wrong to implore the protection of ancestors, but that they could cherish the sacred fire of respect by visiting the graves and decorating them. Buddhism, too, furnished its elements of truth in the paramount value it set on the human soul, and in its doctrine of a future world, truths with which we were fully in accord. In a word, we must study the native systems, and we should find many things with which we could not but sympathize as the gropings of the mind after truth and after God.

The fifth general conference was held at Chefoo on the 13th instant. It was composed of the members attending the Presbyterian Synod in concert with representatives of the Presbyterian Church of the Southern States of America, the Baptist Church, the English Presbyterian, and Scotch United Presbyterian Church. The Conference unanimously agreed that it was highly desirable there should be a general convention of all Protestant Missionaries in China, in character somewhat resembling the convention which had met at

Allahabad in India. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, Dr. Nevius, and Mr. Hartwell were appointed a local committee to correspond with all the Protestant Missionaries in China, as to the desirability of a general convention, the most suitable place and time of meeting, the subjects to be brought before the convention, and to request the missionaries of each district to nominate representatives to form a general committee, the Chairman of which to be that representative stationed in the place where the committee meets.

Correspondence.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE VIEW OF THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—I thank you sincerely for allowing me to reply to Mr. Ch'ih Tao Ten's proposition, to turn the missionaries over to the tender mercies of the Chinese officials.

Please give this letter a place in your columns, and thereby increase the gratitude of

Yours truly,
LACON.

MR. CH'IH TAO TEN,

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your rejoinder of the 5th inst., I will write without bitterness, and therefore say:—

1.—Do not continue angry: anger makes us blind. Let us not quarrel; let us argue this question and leave it to an intelligent public to decide.

2.—You seem sore in the spot where that dilemma gored you, and you bring out an imitation. Your dilemma, however, is such a weakening that I will take it by its harmless horns.

You say "suppose," and then flatter yourself that you have gored me by your supposition. Suppositions, my dear humiliated friend, can not gore. But what is your awful supposition? It involves (1) the idea that "many other foreigners, men of great repute, philosophers and scientific men" have confessed ignorance with regard to Christianity; (2), That they make this confession after acknowledging that they have "carefully examined" the doctrines of Christianity; (3) that they make this confession with regard to Christianity as a system.

Just here you have grievously broken one of the fundamental laws of logic. You use the key word of the argument in an ambiguous sense. At one time you speak of Christianity as a whole, as a system of doctrines. Then you talk about "these dogmas." That is, you refer to Christianity as if it were a few truths asserted without accompanying proof. You are arguing about Christianity as a whole, and when you use the term "these dogmas" you plainly take a part for the whole.

What we began with was the system of truth called Christianity which the missionaries preach to the Chinese. Now as they always give arguments in support of their propositions, it is bringing in another subject when you speak of "these dogmas." A dogma is a doctrine simply asserted by some person or body claiming authority.

If you point to some writer who says that he cannot understand one or two dogmas, it will not help you. We are not discussing a few dogmas, we are now speaking of Christianity as a system of truth, presented with its proofs to the Chinese mind.

Now, answer me, "from a Chinese point of view," or any other; what foreigner, man of great repute, philosopher, confesses (1) That he has carefully tried to understand Christianity; and (2) That he has failed? The burden of proof rests upon you. To make good your argument you must prove that there are many such. These many

foreign philosophers at whom you look from a Chinese point of view are where?

"Keen optics must have I ween
Who sees what is not to be seen,"

and that from a Chinese point of view.

The "men of great repute" for vain "philosophy" who in foreign lands ridicule Christianity, write books against it. Is it conceivable that they confess that they don't understand what they are writing about?

Your supposition, therefore, is only a supposition, and hence your argument falls to the ground.

3.—I am glad to see that you virtually abandon your proposal. You admit that the Chinese officials are unwilling to protect the missionaries. They themselves say that they are unable to do so. Then drop the matter. How can you defend the cause after such confessions? Upon the heels of your letter comes a specimen of the toleration and protection you give to your own people in religious matters. The officials of Ningpo have threatened to punish with fine and imprisonment those who observed a Chinese idolatrous festival. If after this you urge "from a Chinese point of view" the proposal to turn the missionaries over to the protection of Chinese officials, you simply insult every foreigner's understanding.

4.—In your rage and pain you use naughty words. Your style is as deficient in the "suaviter in modo" as your argument is wanting in the "fortiter in re."

It were a waste of our kind editor's ink to bandy epithets. Therefore, after showing, as I have done, the weakness of your logic, I simply point to the fact that over a Chinese name there appears an Anglo-Chinese letter. In this a Chinaman speaks familiarly of "foreigners, men of repute, philosophers, and scientific men," and in the same breath he accuses his friend of dishonesty and ignorance of the "intellectual development of foreign countries!"

5.—In conclusion, I again assure you that I am your friend. A "foreigner, a man of repute, and a philosopher, Thomas Carlyle, says: "It is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one with alarm or aversion, or with any other feeling than regret, and hope and brotherly commiseration. If he seek Truth, is he not our brother, and to be pitied? If he do not seek Truth, is he not still our brother, and to be pitied still more?"

It is with such sentiments that I subscribe myself,

Your unknown friend,
LACON.

In re MR. CH'IH AND X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I am much concerned to find that in this hot month of August, I should have so greatly irritated my once friendly and temperate opponent Mr. Ch'ih.

My letter to you on "Chinese Toleration," was not intended as a renewal of my controversy with Mr. Ch'ih at all; but simply to convey what I deemed information of interest for your readers generally. My mischievous and unfortunate remark about Mr. Ch'ih being "shut up," was meant as a set off to the very contemptuous manner in which he dismissed my elaborate argument in reply to his interesting letter No. 2.

I am loath, however, to part with Mr. Ch'ih in this manner; and I therefore beg leave to be very inconsistent; and though finally parted from our friend, yet to have one more friendly parting word.

I am sorry that through my fault, Mr. Ch'ih should have been betrayed into the use of language which as a gentleman and a scholar, he will, I feel sure, upon more mature reflection, regret—I am surprised that his Western "collaborateur" should have failed to suggest to Mr. Ch'ih that

the expressions "deliberate misrepresentation," "unbecoming," "ungenerous," and the like, should not be quite so freely used by a polished writer.

言於訥欲子君

I may possibly have to plead guilty to unwitting exaggeration, but not surely to deliberate misrepresentation. Unfortunately I could not at the moment obtain a copy of your paper in which Mr. Ch'ih's first letter appeared (it was to that letter that I referred, not to the second). But surely my memory serves me rightly when I assert that in that first letter, the following sentence or its full equivalent occurred:—"Our Government will then," (that is in the event of the Missionaries abandoning Treaty rights) "issue orders for the fullest toleration to be accorded to Missionaries." Now this offer was given on Mr. Ch'ih's own responsibility; and did seem somewhat a presumptuous undertaking. It involved all that I meant by Missionaries "doing anything," i.e., fully exercising their vocation of teaching and preaching. It involved also all that I meant by "going anywhere," for an express exception was suggested as to the "open ports" where the Treaty provisions at present in force might be still continued; implying of course that this full and free toleration gave Missionaries access to the Empire at large.

I trust that this explanation will pacify Mr. Ch'ih somewhat; and free me at least from the terrible charge of "deliberately misrepresenting" Mr. Ch'ih's words.

It is but fair that this "Chinese scholar" should have the last word, even as he had the first; and to guide him in his final summing up, I venture, therefore, to repeat some of the difficulties which Mr. Ch'ih's otherwise attractive proposal presents to the minds of Missionaries; and to native Chinese Christians.

I may remark in passing that Mr. Ch'ih's plausible explanation of the recent magisterial action in Ningpo with reference to Taoism, will hardly be deemed conclusive by persons on the spot. I am under the impression that many of Mr. Ch'ih's fellow scholars and gentlemen look upon it as a deliberate piece of Confucian intolerance of the follies of idolatry; whereby in one case (so I am informed) a temple has been turned into a school; in others the sale of idolatrous papers has been sternly prohibited; and even the trade in kneeling stools has been seriously affected. Mr. Ch'ih's further criticism on my second letter I must pass by, for, in my stupidity, I have failed quite to comprehend his meaning. But to my points. They are but two.

(1) We doubt the sincerity of Chinese offers of toleration as propounded by Mr. Ch'ih. Does Mr. Ch'ih ask on what ground? I reply by asking him,—How is it that with the prospect of Missionaries accepting his proposal, he offered every facility for spreading our "strange and incomprehensible doctrines?" But now that we seem recalcitrant, he feels bound to instruct his countrymen on no account to believe these doctrines? How is it, I ask again, that if we submit to Mr. Ch'ih's advice, we shall be tolerated and set free; and now that we demur to the counsel of our kind adviser, we are denounced by him as "intolerant priests and preachers?"

(2) We consider Chinese "justice" a misnomer, and cannot therefore feel satisfied with Mr. Ch'ih's offer of protection and toleration from Chinese authorities.

Can Mr. Ch'ih offer any hope of a new "Judicature Bill" for China in the near future? When will the monstrous system of bribery cease to defile Chinese courts of justice? When will the barbarous system of torture cease to disgrace Chinese legal procedure? When will that "justice and judgment" which are the habitation of the throne of the "Great Unseen," be reflected dimly in Chinese judgment halls?

Missionaries by no means desire to reject

summarily Mr. Chih's attractive and plausible programme. They assume as a fact, and need not examine as a doubtful principle, that Christianity being of Divine origin has stood times without number, and is able to stand now, in China without the proof of Treaty rights. But this does not necessarily imply that it would be wise or politic or in any sense desirable either as affecting China or Western powers, that these Special Articles in the Treaty of peace should suddenly and at Mr. Chih's instance be abandoned. A few more guarantees surely are necessary, and a little more reflection, ere such a step be taken.

Once more taking farewell of Mr. Chih, with every best wish for the seen and unseen worlds,

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
X. Y. Z.

[We readily opened our columns to the discussion of the points raised in Mr. Chih's "Chinese View of the Missionary question," and the letters written on both sides have been of interest and value. The position Mr. Chih takes up and the objections to it have now, however, been fully stated; and as we doubt if our readers will care to follow the discussion further, we think it well to intimate to our correspondents that we shall expect it to close with Mr. Chih's rejoinder to the present communications, and we may express a hope that he will open up no fresh ground in his reply.—Ed.]

THE SAILORS' HOME AND THE TEMPERANCE HALL.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to the speech delivered by the Rev. W. Muirhead, at the inauguration of the Hongkew Branch of the Temperance Hall.

There are certain assertions in the address which I cannot help characterising as sweeping; and, as manager of an institution which provides those recreations—to the absence of which the reverend gentleman ascribed the necessity for the opening of the Hall—I feel called upon to a certain extent to contradict them. Far be it from my intention to throw cold water upon any efforts of the friends of Temperance to raise the standard of morality amongst the seamen visiting our port; but it is not the fact that until the establishment of the Branch Hall of the Temperance Society, "public houses were the only means of attraction left to sailors in Hongkew." If Mr. Muirhead had taken the pains of reading the last report of the Sailors' Home, he would, I have no doubt, in fairness to the Committee and the management of it, have acknowledged that during the past few years the Home has been made, as far as it was possible to make it out of its working profits, a comfortable resort for its inmates, as also for those visiting it; and the attractions it provides are superior to those Mr. Muirhead held forth in the programme of the new Branch Hall. The Home is large and airy, and contains ample sleeping accommodation, dining, smoking, and reading rooms, in addition to which is a sick ward. The Reading Room is fairly supplied with a variety of entertaining books, periodicals, and newspapers both local and foreign. There are also on the premises a skittle-shed, a quoit and commodious play ground, a bagatelle table, and other appliances of amusement. All these are accessible to those visiting the Home, as well as to the inmates, free of any charge whatever. It may be a fact unknown to the friends of the Temperance Society, that hardly a day passes without these advantages being availed of by seamen visiting the shore from ships in the harbour, who in many instances are provided with meals and bed at the expense of the Institution.

It is true the Home is provided with a Bar, but it is conducted under such restrictions as to render intemperance in drink

unlikely—and it certainly provides to some extent a remedy against excessive drinking elsewhere. I may further mention the fact, that a seaman once taken in as an inmate, no matter how small his means may be at the time of entering, is taken care of, provided for in sickness, and supported until able to obtain employment—a fact which goes a long way to disprove the statement that Hongkew provided no means of recreation before the opening of the new Hall of the Temperance Society there. The Sailors' Home, moreover, is under the guidance of a committee of gentlemen, whose endeavours to do all in their power for its well being in every respect the public do not require to be reminded of; and the ranks of the Temperance Society have not been meanly recruited through its agency.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,
E. E. BOWEN,
Superintendent.
Sailors' Home, Shanghai, Aug. 26th, 1874.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1874.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
Summons for Municipal Rates.

CHARLES CORNE, a farrier, living at the old Grand Stand, Nankin-road, was summoned for nonpayment of \$4.50, general district rate due in advance for the September quarter.

Mr. Geo. Roggers, collector, said he had made several applications for payment before issuing the summons.

His HONOUR gave judgment in the usual way, with costs.

Aug. 25, 1874.

Before A. MYBURGH, Esq., Deputy Chief Judge.
YUE-AN-SAW v. J. VAUGHAN.

The plaintiff, through Leong Wing, the interpreter, said he is a painter, and he sued the defendant to recover \$45, as alleged for work done and materials supplied. He deposed that he painted four rooms for the defendant at \$5 each, two flights of stairs \$1, passage \$8, twenty-four windows \$8, four flower pots \$1.50, gilding and painting bedstead \$5.50, and painting two cooking room tables \$1, making in all the sum claimed. He produced a bill of these items, written in English, and dated the 18th June last; saying he had no agreement with the defendant as to the price—he asked for one, but defendant refused it. Plaintiff never presented the bill to the defendant, but applied to him for payment several times. He told plaintiff to go and ask the landlord for the money. A lady in the house paid him 600 cash.

The Interpreter said he understood the plaintiff to say that he was painting the outside of the house for the landlord, when the defendant came and asked him to paint the inside.

Plaintiff, resuming, said the 600 cash were given him as a gratuity for painting and gilding the bedstead so well, not in payment for the work—it was a present to him.

His HONOUR—Very liberal.

Questioned by the defendant—You asked me to paint the inside of the house. It was on the 24th of July that you asked me. I made no agreement or contract with you. The landlord had paid me \$23.

Defendant at this stage produced a bill in Chinese, which the plaintiff had rendered to the landlord of the house, Fy Chung. On being interpreted, it was found to include nearly all the items he was suing the plaintiff for, the exceptions being a cupboard, the flower pots, and the bedstead. He had received the bill as having received \$23 from Fy Chung, and the latter gave it to defendant to produce in Court, as showing plaintiff had been paid the major part of the sum he claimed from the defendant.

Defendant, sworn, said he denied his liability to the plaintiff. A bedstead had been painted and slightly gilt about four months ago, but he was not sure that plaintiff did it or whether it had been paid for,

but he could ascertain all about it by asking his wife. He, however, considered \$5.50 too high a charge for what had been done to the bedstead. What he had styled cupboards were two shelves for dishes in the kitchen, and there had been no flower pots at all painted. The sill of the verandah contained holes for flower pots, and the plaintiff painted it. He had further set down the window frames, doors, jambs, &c., all as windows, but he was paid for all that work by the landlord. It was on the 25th or 26th of June that he (defendant) took the house, and it was understood that the landlord was to have the walls and the whole of the inside painted as before. The plaintiff was busy at work when he called, and showed him the colour that was intended to be put on the walls, and that was all that took place between them. Plaintiff applied to him for payment, and he referred him to Fy Chung, who at once said he had paid for the work, and that the plaintiff was attempting a squeeze. He did not know why 600 cash should have been given to the plaintiff as a gratuity for good work, and he thought \$2 would be sufficient payment for the work done to the bedstead. He told the plaintiff he would give him \$1.50 for any painting he did for him that was not included in Fy Chung's agreement.

His HONOUR said he was clear the plaintiff could not recover from the defendant for painting the four rooms, the stairs, and windows. The only question was as to the cupboards, flower pots, and the bedstead.

Defendant said he knew nothing about the bedstead, but he could ascertain all about it from his wife, who had engaged the plaintiff to paint and gild it.

His HONOUR—As he has not delivered up any particulars, I shall have to adjourn the case to enable you to find out about the bedstead.

Defendant said he would have to be away from home on duty that night. If his Honour would consent, it would not take many minutes for him to go and ascertain now.

His HONOUR consented, and the Court was adjourned.

Defendant, on his return, said he had ascertained that what the plaintiff meant by flower pots were some small corner wooden brackets for ornaments. Plaintiff did paint the bedstead and put on a little gilt, for doing which he asked \$4, but consented to do it for \$3.50; the 600 cash were given him in part payment of that sum, and although it was three or four months ago, he had not applied for the balance.

His HONOUR said it was perfectly clear there was no contract between plaintiff and defendant. With reference to the four items,—the four rooms, the stairs, the passage, and the windows—he had charged them to the landlord, who had settled with him for them. That showed he had contracted with the landlord to do the work, and that the defendant had nothing to do with that portion of it. But there were other items in which he was concerned, and his Honour would allow the plaintiff \$3.50 for painting and gilding the bedstead; and \$1.50 which the defendant said he was willing to allow for other work. If the landlord had not paid the plaintiff enough money for the work he had done on his account, he should go against the landlord. It was clear that he had made no contract with the defendant. Judgment would be for the amounts he had stated, the plaintiff to bear his own costs of Court.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Aug. 20, 1874.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.
Stealing from a House.

GEORGE TUCKER, well known in the Settlement, was brought up by the police on a charge of stealing a silver plated pitcher, value \$10, from the house of Captain McCaslin, 12, Dumbarton-terrace, Hongkew.

Mr. STRIPLING stated that the pitcher was stolen from the drawing-room of prosecutor's house.

His WORSHIP said he could not deal with the case summarily, as it was not a petty larceny, but larceny from a house. The evidence would have to be taken, and the case tried in the usual way before a jury.

Prisoner was remanded until nine o'clock next morning.

Aug. 21.

The remanded charge of House Robbery.

GEORGE TUCKER, charged with stealing a silver plated pitcher from the drawing-room of Captain McCaslin, Hongkew, was further remanded.

Serious Charge of Assault.

JOSIAH POWNALL, a constable of the Municipal Police, was brought up in custody, charged with being drunk in a brothel in Soochow Creek Road, and also with assaulting and wounding acting-sergeant Joseph Watts, while in the execution of his duty, in the Ningpo Road.

Prosecutor deposed that he was an acting sergeant of Municipal Police, and was sent at about one o'clock on Thursday afternoon to look after the prisoner, who had been reported at the Central Police Station as being drunk in a Chinese house of ill fame. He went to the house in question, and found the prisoner there. He was drunk, and asleep, with his head on the table. Prosecutor tried to rouse him, but could not do so; so he carried the prisoner out of the house, and put him in a jiriksha. Prisoner got out of the jiriksha, but he (prosecutor) persuaded him to get into it again, and then quietly told the coolie to go to the Central Police Station. He followed behind, keeping as much as possible out of the prisoner's sight. On arriving in the Tientsin Road, prisoner stopped the coolie, and told him to wait. Prosecutor then went to the prisoner and tried to induce him to go along quietly. He refused to go any further, and said he wanted to go back to the house and fetch the bottle of brandy he had left there. Prosecutor then told him that he had been sent after him, and must take him to the police station. He also told him he had better go quietly, and linked his arm with the prisoner's to lead him quietly; prisoner unlocked his arm, and, at the end of the Ningpo road, came towards the prosecutor in a threatening manner. Prosecutor threw him three times, prisoner coming at him on each occasion. The fourth time they both fell, and prisoner, getting possession of a stick the prosecutor was carrying, struck him on the head with it, inflicting a severe wound. Some foreigners then drove up in a trap, separated them, and taking them up, drove them to the Central Police Station, where the prisoner was charged before Mr. Inspector Fowler. The bottle of brandy was afterwards fetched from the house where the prisoner had been. The wound inflicted by the prisoner on prosecutor's head was said by the doctor to be about an inch and a half long. It bled very much. The stick was one the prosecutor said he always carried when on patrol.

Cross-examined by prisoner—You were asleep on a chair in the house with your head on the table. You offered no resistance then. I carried you out of the house, and put you in the jiriksha. You told me you had left a bottle of brandy in the house. I would not let you go back for it. I thought you had had enough brandy. You did not ask me what you had done to be taken out of the house for. I threw you down three times. The fourth time we fell together. You offered resistance to me. You made three successive attacks upon me. I did not strike you with my stick at all. When you fell, your head was cut by coming in contact with the gravel. All the "blows" on your head were caused by your falling. When we fell, the stick flew out of my hand, and you got possession of it. You hit me on the head with it. You did not ask me what you were arrested for, nor as to the illegality of the proceeding.

Prisoner, in defence, said he was out in Hongkew, and walked into the house named. He denied that he was carried out by the prosecutor, and placed in a jiriksha. He went away quietly, and nothing occurred until they got to the corner of the Kiangse and Tientsin Roads. He (prisoner) then said he had left a bottle of brandy behind him in the house, and wanted to go back and fetch it away. Prosecutor would not let him go. Prisoner became obstinate, and said he would go back. Prosecutor then took hold of his coat, tore it very much, and then threw him down. It was not till he felt the blood trickling down his own face that he got wild with rage. The state his (prisoner's) head was in could not have been caused by falling on the stones. He did strike the prosecutor with the stick, but not till after he was himself hurt.

By direction of his Worship, Mr. Stripling examined the prisoner's head, and he reported there was a slight abrasion of the skin, which might have been caused by falling on gravel.

P. C. Mackay, in answer to a question, said that when prisoner was brought to the station he saw a little blood had trickled over his face and dried on it.

Prisoner asked if he might put some question to his Worship?

His WORSHIP—To me?—What have I done? Prisoner—Yes, sir; as to the illegality of my arrest.

His WORSHIP—We are not investigating that now.

Prisoner—I had done nothing to be arrested for.

His WORSHIP—Why was he arrested?

Prosecutor—He was absent without leave from the station, and I, being a little his superior, thought I was justified in looking after him. I heard of his being drunk in the brothel, and went to get him away. I tried to persuade him to return to the station.

His WORSHIP—Was he drunk?

Prosecutor—Yes; he was mischievously drunk.

His WORSHIP—And he inflicted that wound on your head?

Prosecutor—Yes.

Mr. STRIPLING said Dr. Henderson not being at hand, Dr. Johnston came and sewed the wound up.

Prosecutor, in reply to his Worship, now said that on each occasion that they fell, he fell on the top of the prisoner, but got up first every time. The fourth time they fell together. It was necessary that he should throw the prisoner down, as he came at him with open hands, looking more like a garotter than anything else. He did think the best way to prevent further violence was to throw him down.

His WORSHIP—I cannot see, if he was so drunk as you have described him, that he could be so dangerous as you now make him appear.

Mr. STRIPLING said it was not at all unusual for men apparently helplessly drunk to suddenly pick themselves up, as they termed it, and do much mischief.

Prosecutor—When he got possession of my stick, I dodged against a wall, but he followed and hit me.

His WORSHIP (to Mr. Stripling)—Is the prosecutor supposed to carry such a stick as this on duty in the daytime. (The stick was produced, and seemed a thick, formidable weapon.)

Mr. STRIPLING—No; the constables are supposed to carry their truncheons. If I had seen the prosecutor with this stick in the streets, I should have told him to lay it aside. I might say, the prisoner knew he was to leave the Force at the end of the month, and probably that made him the more reckless on this occasion.

His WORSHIP—Has there been any ill feeling between you?

Prosecutor—None whatever, sir; I was afraid he would do me some harm on each occasion that I threw him down.

His WORSHIP—When you threw him down the first time, would it not have been the better way to have kept him down until help came?

Prosecutor—I could not hold him down.

His WORSHIP—Well, I do not see that I can interfere in the matter. I am sorry you should have received so severe a blow on the head, but you seem to have led up to it yourself, by being hasty in throwing him to the ground. I am quite satisfied as to what the prisoner says of the blood trickling down his face making him angry, and that he then made use of the weapon, which the Inspector says you should not have had with you.

Mr. STRIPLING—If the blow had been given with a truncheon, it would have been much worse.

His WORSHIP concluded by saying that if there had been no provocation, he should have dealt with the prisoner severely, but as it was, he should dismiss the charge.

Aug. 22nd.

Before A. MYBURGH, Esq., Deputy Chief Judge, sitting as Police Magistrate.

House Robbery in Hongkew.

GEORGE TUCKER was brought up on remand, charged with stealing a silver plated pitcher, valued at \$10, from the house of Captain

McCaslin, No. 12, Dumbarton Terrace, on Sunday, the 16th instant.

Mrs. CLARA JANE MCCASLIN, sworn, deposed—I live at No. 12, Dumbarton Terrace. I was at home about two in the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th. I was upstairs, and hearing a noise below, I went down, and saw a man in the dining-room. I asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted the master. I had never seen the man before.

Witness was requested to look around the Court, and see if she could identify the man, but she was unable to do so.

Mr. STRIPLING informed the Court that there was plenty of evidence of identification forthcoming.

Witness resumed—The man I saw in my dining-room had a very red face. (The prisoner's face was now pale). I asked him why he did not ring the bell at the front door, and he did not reply. The servants have stringent orders to keep the front door locked. I believe it was locked on the Sunday, and that the man must have opened it. I called the boy, and the man walked quickly away. The pitcher was safe on the sideboard at 12 o'clock, I afterward missed it. The pitcher produced is mine. I missed it when we were going to dine in the evening. My husband gave information to the police on Monday, and on Tuesday they came to my house to make enquiries. I saw the man was holding his hand up, as if he had something under his arm, but as he was a European, I did not think he had come in to steal anything. The pitcher was afterwards brought to me by the police.

Prisoner, in reply to his Worship, said he had no questions to put to the witness.

CHING-NG-YUEN, the boy alluded to by the preceding witness, deposed—My mistress called me to look at the man. He had gone outside the house, but I saw him at the front gate. He walked away fast. I could see his side face. The prisoner is the same man. The front door is always kept shut. It was shut on the Sunday afternoon before the man came in, but was not locked. I afterwards found the pitcher was missing. I went with the police on several occasions to find the man, but could not see him until Wednesday, when I saw the prisoner, and pointed him out to the police. The pitcher produced is the one that was stolen.

Prisoner declined to put any questions to the witness.

CHING-ASUK, deposed—I am proprietor of a pawnshop in the Woosung-road. I have seen the pitcher produced before. The prisoner brought it to my shop to pawn it. He asked \$2. I did not take it because I did not want it. I do not remember the exact day. It was in the afternoon. I think it was Wednesday. The prisoner might have been drinking, but was not drunk.

RICHARD HALSE, deposed—I have seen the pitcher produced previously. I saw it in the prisoner's possession. I saw him standing in the Rue du Consulat, talking to Mr. Smidt, outside his store. He had the pitcher wrapped up in a handkerchief, and was offering it for sale. Prisoner said he had come up from Hongkong in the steamer *Essen*. I heard him say something about the Hongkong Races, and feeling interested, I went to hear what he was saying. He said he had been running at the races for prizes given by Mr. Mitchell, of the Post Office. Mr. Mitchell had given three cups, and he (the prisoner) sprained his ankle in running, and came in second. The cup he was offering for sale, was, he said, the second prize. Prisoner was asked to show the cup, and it was passed into Mr. Smidt's store. Some of the persons present came to the conclusion it was a pewter cup, and at the instance of Mr. Smidt's shroff I bought the cup for \$1.50. It was then about half-past eight o'clock on the Sunday evening. I took the cup home. In one of the papers (*Daily News*) I read in a paragraph that several robberies had been committed in Hongkew, and that a silver tankard had been stolen. I thought this might be the same, and gave information to Mr. Stripling that I had bought such a thing. The pitcher produced is the same, and I handed it over to Mr. Stripling. I believe it was afterwards identified by Mr. McCaslin. The prisoner was perfectly sober when he sold me the pitcher.

SHEIK HASSAN ALI, a coffee shop keeper in Hongkew, deposed that the prisoner brought the pitcher to his house about half-past four on Sunday afternoon, the 16th. It had

Chinese paper wrapped round it. Witness and others opened the paper to look at it. The prisoner had slept at his house on the Saturday night before, and brought a box there. He took the pitcher away with him on the Sunday, and did not return. He had previously said he was going to Japan on the Sunday.

His WORSHIP considered the latter portion of this evidence immaterial.

Mr. STRIPLING said that as the prisoner seemed to set up a plea that he was drunk and did not know what he was doing, his (Mr. Stripling's) object was to prove that the prisoner had done a criminal act, and had purposely absented himself from the house where his box was so as to avoid detection. He had gone to a common low lodging house at the back of the English Settlement.

THOMAS LLOYD, an acting sergeant of Municipal police, was next sworn, and deposed to going with prosecutor's boy in search of the man who was alleged to have stolen the pitcher. They went on Tuesday to a number of houses, but the boy was unable to identify anybody at either of them. They renewed the search on Wednesday morning, and ultimately found the prisoner in a common Chinese lodging house in the Louza district. The boy at once identified him, and witness arrested him, and brought him to the Station.

Mr. STRIPLING said that was all the evidence he had to offer, and asked that the prisoner should be committed for trial.

His WORSHIP then read over the depositions in the usual way, and asked the prisoner if he had anything to say, at the same time giving him the statutory caution.

Prisoner said that he was intoxicated at the time in question. He had been ill for a long time in hospital—some fifteen months, and a very little drink now made him so silly that he did not know what he was doing. He supposed he must have stolen the pitcher, or else the witnesses would not have come forward and said he did. If he was to go to gaol, he wished that a medical man might be sent to examine his leg.

His WORSHIP said the prisoner should have medical attendance, and then formally committed him for trial, on the charge of breaking and entering and stealing from a dwelling house.

Refusal of Duty on Shipboard.

Seven Malay seamen appeared in Court to answer the complaint of Captain Schultz, of the British barque *Charley*, that they refused to sail any longer in the barque, although the time they had agreed to serve (six months) had not expired.

The Captain said that nine men, headed by their Serang, alleged that they had an understanding with the former Captain of the barque that if the vessel were sold they would be released from their articles. They had signed articles with the late Captain for six months, of which one month and a half had still to run. Previous to the last voyage to Nagasaki the vessel was sold, but he knew nothing of the alleged arrangement with the former Captain.

The Serang, through the interpreter, Leong Wing, confirmed the Captain's statement, adding that at Nagasaki, the crew applied for their discharge, but the Captain put them off, saying he had not time to attend to it then.

Captain SCHULTZ handed the articles, signed by the defendants, to his Worship, calling his attention to the fact that nothing was therein said of a release till the expiration of six months.

His WORSHIP having perused the document, said that the men had signed for six months, and were bound to serve the time out. He asked the Captain where his next voyage was to be?

Captain SCHULTZ replied that he did not know yet, as he had no charter, but it would be somewhere on the coast.

His WORSHIP ordered the defendants to return on board and work out the six months, and also to pay the costs of the summons, \$1.50 in each case.

Captain SCHULTZ wished to bring another charge against the Serang and crew. He said he gave half of the crew leave to go on shore to see the shipping master, and again to-day he had given one half of them leave to come to Court. The Serang had on each occasion taken nine men on shore, leaving only two on board, which were not so many as were required by the harbour regulations, and made him (the captain) liable for any damage that

may occur from collision or any other accident.

His WORSHIP said this was a case for a separate summons, and he would hear it on Monday.

The defendants now said they would not serve any longer in the ship, and one and all refused to go on board.

His WORSHIP—Then you will all have to go to prison until the ship is ready to sail, when you will be taken on board; and whatever expense the captain is obliged to incur in getting other men to do your work, will be deducted from your wages.

The defendants were then handcuffed together, and taken to gaol.

24th Aug.

Drunkenness and Desertion.

JOHN OWEN, a seaman, who said he was residing at the English Sailors' Home, was brought up by the police, charged with drunkenness on Sunday night.

His WORSHIP, in consideration of the defendant not having been before the Court previously, discharged him with a caution.

As the defendant was leaving the Court, he was again arrested, on the charge of being a deserter from the U. S. man-of-war *Monocacy*.

Absent without Leave.

J. CASE, a seaman of the steamer *Killarney*, was charged with being absent from that vessel without leave, on Sunday and part of Monday, the 16th and 17th instant.

Captain O'NEILL deposed that the defendant went ashore without permission, and did not return until 12 o'clock the following day. He was then not fit for duty, and did not commence work until four o'clock. He was a "very fair man" otherwise. He (the captain) had had occasion to bring some others of his crew before the Court for a similar offence, and the defendant knew it, but that did not deter him. He must, therefore, ask that the defendant might be punished in such a way as would deter others from committing such an offence. The previous defendants were let off rather lightly, having been fined only \$1 each, and costs, which they did not mind.

His WORSHIP—How long has the ship been here?

The Captain replied about three weeks. In answer to other questions, he said the ship came into port in ballast, and was now loading for New York. He expected to sail in the course of the present week.

His WORSHIP—Well, what have you got to say?

Defendant—I went to ask for some money, and the captain gave me and all hands some. I thought that meant leave to go ashore, and did not think it was necessary to ask permission. I had not been ashore for a very long time, and was glad to go.

The Captain—You had no business to go out of the ship without leave, and you knew it.

His WORSHIP—You have rendered yourself liable to imprisonment for ten weeks, and also to forfeit a portion of your pay. Others of the crew were punished for a similar offence, and you knew it, but it did not deter you. It is a very serious offence indeed.

Defendant—It is my first offence. I should have asked the captain if I had known it was necessary, but I really did not know.

His WORSHIP (to captain)—You wish me to make an example in this case?

The Captain—I do.

His WORSHIP—Defendant will go to prison for two days, and pay the costs of the summons.

Aug. 26th.

Drunkenness.

JOSIAH POWNALL, until recently a member of the Municipal police force, was brought up on a charge of being drunk and incapable on Tuesday night.

Defendant said the charge was perfectly correct.

His WORSHIP—You were here, before Mr. Mowat, on Friday last, for a similar offence.

Defendant—It was not for being drunk that I was here before; it was for an assault.

Mr. STRIPLING—For being drunk and assaulting.

His WORSHIP—Well, what have you got to say now?

Defendant—I had too much to drink. I might have a chance to ship to-day.

His WORSHIP—This being your second offence within a week, I can't pass it over lightly. I shall sentence you to pay a fine of \$3, or in default of payment three days' imprisonment.

Defendant—I have no money, but perhaps Mr. Bowen, of the Sailors' Home, would advance it for me.

Mr. STRIPLING—It is not likely that Mr. Bowen will,—defendant has no funds at the Sailors' Home.

RICHARD MAYNARD, cook of the British ship *Wylo*, was also charged with being drunk and incapable on Monday night.

Being his first offence in Shanghai, defendant was discharged with a caution.

August 27th

Drunkenness.

FREDERICK PETERS, an apprentice of the ship *Duke of Abercorn*, was charged with being drunk and incapable.

Defendant, who said it was his first offence, was cautioned and discharged.

RICHARD MAYNARD, cook of the ship *Wylo*, was brought up on a warrant, for being absent from duty without leave.

Prisoner, who was before the Court for drunkenness on Wednesday morning, but was discharged without punishment, said he then felt so ill as to be obliged to go to a doctor. His intention was to have returned on board at six o'clock in the evening, had he not been previously apprehended.

The Captain did not wish to press the charge. To forfeit two days' wages, and return on board.

CHARLES BROWN, of the *Borealis*, charged with being drunk and incapable, pleaded that the ship had been in port a month, and that this was his first offence.

Cautioned and discharged.

Assault.

EMANUEL SILVADO, a native of Jamaica, was charged with assaulting Lee-ah Tuk, a carpenter, on the 26th instant.

Complainant, through Leong Wing, the interpreter, stated that he and a boy were occupied sawing a piece of wood in a passage leading out of the Honan Road, when the defendant came up and struck him twice on the neck with a cane he was carrying. Complainant ran into the workshop, and was followed by the defendant, who took up a heavy piece of wood, and struck him on the side of the face and on the hand with it. Complainant said he did not know why the defendant assaulted him. He and the boy were talking, but said nothing about the defendant.

The cane and the piece of wood were produced in Court. The former was an ordinary one, but the wood was thick and heavy, and about four feet in length. The skin of complainant's neck was abraded, and there were slight bruises on his face and hand.

In answer to the defendant, the complainant said he did not use foul expressions towards him, nor speak to him at all.

Ling A-sik and Lee Wing, complainant's masters, corroborated his statement as to the assault.

P. C. BOYSEN (14) said he was in charge of the Police Station office on the morning of the 26th, when one of the complainant's masters came and said a coloured man had assaulted him. Witness went to a workshop in an alley in the Honan Road, and saw the complainant sitting there, with his neck bleeding and his left hand bruised. The defendant, who was living at a house nearly opposite, said the complainant had insulted him. Witness took defendant to the station, where the charge was entered, and he was admitted to bail.

Defendant said the complainant used obscene expressions towards him, and called him names. He spoke in the Cantonese dialect, but he (defendant) understood him. Complainant's conduct irritated him very much, and he struck him, for which he was very sorry.

His WORSHIP fined defendant \$10; in default of payment, a week's imprisonment.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1874.

CHEN-KEE-TUK et al. v. STEAMSHIP *Manchu*.
In Admiralty.

Yesterday morning, GEORGE F. SEWARD, Esq., U. S. Consul-General, read the judgment of the Court in the case of the *Manchu*, the steamer alleged to have run down the junk *Chen Yun Yuen* in the Yangtze river, on the night of the 12th December last.

Mr. COOPER and Mr. COWIE were for the libellants, Chen-kee-tuk, master and owner of the junk, and other Chinese merchants, and a widow and a mother of two of the crew who were drowned on the occasion.

Mr. EAMES and Mr. WAINWRIGHT appeared for the owners of the *Manchu* and her former master, the late Captain Spedding.

Judgment :

The Libellants in this matter are the owners of a junk called *Chen Yun Yuen* and the shippers of cargo by her. The cause of action is set forth more especially in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs of the Libel, which read as follows :—

2nd.—That on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1873 (Chinese date 10th Moon 21st day), the aforesaid Chinese vessel *Chen Yun Yuen* being in proper condition and properly manned and provided, sailed from a port called "Dragon Hill," a little to the north of Changhai aforesaid, with a cargo of merchandize, on a voyage to Woosung at the mouth of the Whangpoo below Shanghai.

3rd.—That during the said voyage, to wit, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the morning (the Chinese third or middle watch), of Friday, the 12th day December, 1873, the said Chinese trading vessel *Chen Yun Yuen* being in the river Yangtze about 10 li more or less from the "Tower Beacon," and proceeding along shore towards Woosung, all hands including the Master, eleven in number, being then on deck, the morning fine and clear, the moon (about 23 days old), and stars shining brightly, and the wind very light and the water smooth, a light was descried up river, which was believed to be a steamer light proceeding seawards, and bearing towards them, apparently from 2 to 3 li or about a mile distant. The Master of the *Chen Yun Yuen* ordered the helmsman to haul more towards the shore to keep off the steamer as much as possible. A bright light was hanging in the mizen or third mast of the *Chen Yun Yuen*, and a second light was held over her side to attract the steamer's attention, which was then approaching direct with great and undiminished speed, and as those on board the steamer did not appear to be taking any notice of them, and as the *Chen Yun Yuen* was powerless to escape from her position, all hands raised a loud shout, and created a great noise, hoping thereby to attract attention, but the steamer came on at great speed without altering her course in time to avoid a collision, and the said steamer struck the *Chen Yun Yuen* toward the after part or stern, which caused her to fill rapidly, and her bow to be soon covered with water. Upon this all hands shouted to the steamer for assistance, to which a reply was given to put the Chinese vessel ashore. Nine of the eleven hands on board the *Chen Yun Yuen* got into their sampan when the commotion of the water by the steamer, cast the sampan adrift. The steamer proceeded onwards, taking no further notice, and shortly after the sampan was cast adrift the *Chen Yun Yuen* was observed to founder, the hands left on board were submerged and drowned. The remaining nine hands were shortly afterwards picked up, and narrowly escaped with their lives. The *Chen Yun Yuen*, and the whole of her cargo, cargo money, freight, and remuneration for carriage of said cargo, cabin furniture, and Master's effects, were lost.

4th.—That the steamship by which the loss and damage had been done proved to be the *Manchu* aforesaid, under the command of the said D. R. Spedding, as Master thereof, and being of about 804 tons burthen, bound on a voyage from Shanghai to Nagasaki in Japan. That at the time when a light was first discovered on board the *Chen Yun Yuen*, the suspended light on her third or mizen-mast as hereinbefore mentioned, remained, and was burning until she struck the *Manchu*, and an additional light was also prominently exhibited as before mentioned, and both lights could

easily have been seen, as well as the *Chen Yun Yuen* herself under sail, by the light of the moon, and if the *Manchu* had kept a proper look-out the said vessel and her lights must have been observed at the distance of a mile or more, and in season to have enabled the *Manchu* to keep away from any dangerous proximity to the *Chen Yun Yuen*, as she was bound to do, and thereby to prevent a collision therewith.

5th.—That if at the time all hands on board the *Chen Yun Yuen* first shouted to the *Manchu*, as hereinbefore mentioned, she had had a proper watch on deck, the warning must have been distinctly heard on board the *Manchu*, in season to have enabled her to steer clear of the *Chen Yun Yuen*, or diminished the violence of the blow which caused her to sink so rapidly.

6th.—That at the time when the danger of a collision between the said vessels was first perceived as aforesaid from the *Chen Yun Yuen* it was impossible for her to get out of the way of the *Manchu*, the wind being so light, nor were there any means to which she could with propriety have resorted for that purpose.

The defence is shown more especially in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs of the answer, and is as follows :—

2nd.—In reply to the 3rd paragraph of the Libel, the Respondent denies that the steamship *Manchu* did on the tenth day of December last, or at any other time between the 1st day of August last, when the Respondent took command of her, and the 31st of December last, when he ceased to command said vessel, come in collision with the junk described in the Libel, or with any other junk or vessel at all resembling her, but admits that at about the time and place mentioned in the Libel the *Manchu* did come in collision with a small singled masted open Chinese boat.

3rd.—And the Respondent further says in reply to the said 3rd paragraph of the Libel that at about the time and place mentioned, the *Manchu* was proceeding down the river when a small single masted boat, which proved to be an open Chinese boat, was observed ahead coming up the river. The *Manchu's* helm was immediately put a little to port to clear the said boat, but suddenly, and when the *Manchu* was quite near to said boat, the latter was observed to have put her helm to starboard, in order to cross the *Manchu's* bow. The engines of the *Manchu* were at once stopped and reversed, but the stem of the *Manchu* came in contact with the middle of the said boat, and the bowsprit of the *Manchu* made a hole in the sail of said boat.

4th.—And the Respondent further says in reply to the said 3rd paragraph of the Libel that at the time of the collision the weather was clear with bright moonlight, whereby the said boat was distinctly seen by those on board of the *Manchu*, and proved to be an open boat with only one mast, as above mentioned, and utterly incapable of and unfitted for carrying the quantity of cargo mentioned in the Libel. That he caused his Chinese boatswain to hail those on board of said boat, and enquire if any assistance was required, and was answered in the negative, and he saw the said boat afloat and under sail a much longer time than would have been necessary to beach her, and he denies that she or any other vessel sunk in consequence of injuries received in collision with the *Manchu*.

5th.—In reply to the 4th paragraph of the Libel the Respondent says that when the said boat with which the *Manchu* came into collision was first seen, she showed no lights, and showed none at any time while she was in sight of the *Manchu*.

6th.—As to the 5th paragraph of the Libel, the Respondent says that the people on board of the said boat did shout as stated in said 5th paragraph, but only when a collision was inevitable.

7th.—In reply to the 6th paragraph of the Libel, the Respondent says that to enable the boat above mentioned to avoid the collision above described, it was only necessary for her to keep on her course.

After the Libel and Answer were filed, the *Manchu*, her owner, and various persons who probably could have given evidence in the matter were lost at sea. The delays which occurred in the hearing of the action were occasioned by this disaster, and the difficulty of deciding the case must be greater than it would were the evidence of all the witnesses available.

A first question has been the nature of the Chinese vessel. The several Chinese witnesses agree entirely as to her size and carrying capacity, but the foreign witnesses indicate that she was really much smaller than the prosecution represents. The witness Rose, engineer of the *Manchu*, describes the craft "as a small junk having one mast." Mr. Sandstedt, chief officer of the steamer, calls her a "boat," and says "that her mast was about 19 feet high, and came a little above the bow of the steamer." He also says, "I am quite sure that she was a fishing boat, and had but one mast."

I can hardly imagine that these two witnesses can have very greatly under-estimated the size of the Chinese vessel. Mr. Sandstedt in particular should know whereof he testifies, because he was engaged in clearing the mainsail halliards, which in Chinese vessels run to the top of the mast, from the bowsprit of the steamer. I may, however, leave this point an open one, as the present inquiry is directed first to the question whether the collision was due to the fault of the steamer or to that of the Chinese vessel.

Another question which may also be left open, is that whether the boat or junk was really lost as alleged. Some of the Chinese witnesses say that they floated away from her in the sampan to which they had taken themselves. It is strange that the Counsel for the prosecution, who must know the proverbial uncertainty of Chinese evidence, has not put in some proof that the masts were seen sticking up in the river after the collision by some of the great number of foreign vessels which constantly pass the place where she is said to have gone down. There is no evidence of this sort, and no newspaper or Harbor-master's reports of a junk or other vessel sunk in the fairway. If the boat was a small one, and was turned over by the tide, and even if larger, and her masts had been removed at once, the absence of public attention to another obstruction in the fairway would be explained. But as it is, there is certainly a shadow of doubt left upon the point whether the Chinese vessel was really lost. If I may seem unduly sceptical as to the merit of the evidence as to the loss of the boat, I am so after a good deal of experience of Chinese evidence, and will not be blamed by those who have had similar experience.

The evidence in regard to the collision is as usual conflicting, the only points of agreement being as to the place and as to the character of the night. There is no dispute that it occurred near the larger beacon, in the fairway, that the night was clear, that the moon was shining, and that a slight haze somewhat obscured the surface of the water. As to the tide, the Chinese say that it was the beginning of the flood. Sandstedt says that it was near the last of the flood. As to the time, the Chinese witnesses and Sandstedt agree in saying that it was at 2 o'clock, but if Sandstedt was right about the tide, then the hour was later, as it was high water at Woosung that morning at 5 hours and 35 minutes. It may be that Rose's evidence is more accurate on this point. He says that the hour was 4 o'clock and 10 or 20 minutes. The wind according to the Chinese was about S.W. According to Sandstedt it was N.E. The Woosung report shows that at midnight on the 11th-12th it was S. by E. In either case the Chinese vessel could have run her course up the river, and she was no doubt doing this. The Chinese say that when they first saw the *Manchu* they had a light on the mizen-mast, and that afterwards they put out a light at the side of their vessel, Sandstedt and Rose saw no fixed light, and Sandstedt says the flash light was put out only when the collision was imminent. The *Manchu* was undoubtedly steering the usual course down the river. The evidence of both parties is that the steamer struck the other vessel on the starboard side near the stern. I have had occasion to point out in cases heretofore decided in this Court that the obligation of a steamer to avoid a sailing vessel confers upon her the right to expect that the sailing vessel will hold her way. The moment that the sailing vessel in the face of danger changes her course, she introduces an element of uncertainty into the calculations of those who navigate the steamer, and relieves them from a great part of their responsibility.

In the given case, the manner in which the

two vessels came together indicates that had the native vessel held her course no collision would have occurred. The courses of the two craft must have been parallel, or nearly so, that of the steamer being nearer to the southern bank. The two had then only to hold their way to pass entirely clear of one another. But the Chinese vessel, from a miscalculation or from the fatuity which seems frequently to seize Chinese navigators in the presence of foreign vessels, came up into the wind as if to cross the track of the steamer. The consequence was that all the efforts of those on board the steamer did not avail to avert the collision. That these efforts were not slight is indicated by the fact that the headway of the steamer was nearly stopped at the moment of the collision. There was not force enough in the collision to snap the halliards of the Chinese vessel, which had caught over the bowsprit of the steamer, while after the collision the two vessels lay opposite one another for a few minutes, and it was the whirl of the steamer's propeller which is said finally to have caused the junk's launch to float away from the junk.

It would appear again that there was a further fault on the part of the junk, in her failure to exhibit a satisfactory fixed light, or to throw out a flash light at an earlier moment.

It has been mentioned that the evidence of Sandstedt, the only witness for the steamer who saw the native vessel before the collision, is to the effect that he saw no fixed light, and that the flash light was shown only just before the collision. The Chinese say that the fixed light was at the mizen mast, and that they put out the second light when they first saw a light ahead.

So far as the fixed light is concerned, I conceive that a light on the mizen mast must be pronounced in most cases useless. In this instance, the Chinese vessel was on the port bow of the steamer, and running on the port tack. The mainsail would, therefore, have covered the fixed light, and it could not be counted for a light at all. And so far as the second light is concerned, it may well be held that the Chinese did not get it out when they first saw a light ahead, for they say that they did not know what the light was for a time, and that having determined only that the light ahead was that of a vessel approaching, when they were two or three li (say one mile) away, there was but little time before the collision to get the lantern out of the locker, where it is said to have been kept, to light, and expose it. Two of the Chinese witnesses, indeed, indicate that the steamer was close upon them when this second light was shown. It is notable in this case that none of the Chinese witnesses speak of the side lights of the steamer. Each one testifies that he saw the white light, one or more heard the dash of the propeller, but no one speaks of the red light, which must have been visible to them when they were on the port side of the steamer; or of the green light, which would have come in view at the moment of the collision. That the lights were shown there can be no reasonable doubt. Now, while it is reasonable to suppose that the Chinese did not know the meaning and intent of the side lights, it is not to be supposed that if they were so cool as they represent, they did not notice them. Then it must be argued that the nearness of the steamer, when they first saw her, confused them so that they did not observe carefully. In either case a great of discredit is thrown upon their testimony, which testimony, as usual with Chinese witnesses, is given in the most positive and confident manner.

The statement of the Chinese witnesses as to the position of their vessel when they first saw the *Manchu*, is also discredited by the circumstances. They say that they saw the *Manchu's* white light from one to two miles off, that they were then running head toward one another, and they agree generally that they at once changed their course. Undoubtedly the steamer was running right down the river. Undoubtedly, the Chinese vessel with a fair wind was running directly up the river. Now, if the two vessels had been head and head, the Chinese seeing the bright lights of the steamer so far away, as they represent, and hauling their vessel to the westward, would almost before the steamer saw her have passed over to the starboard side and been out of all danger. This, indeed, is probably the manoeuvre which the Chinese were attempting,

but it is evident from the facts that they were on the port side of the steamer's track, and probably far less distant from the steamer than they represent. As to their actual distance, it may be said that while the Chinese are in the main exactly agreed that the helm was put over when the steamer was from 3 to 5 li away, some of their witnesses seem to have an idea that this was done only when the light was made out to be that of a steamer, while one man says that the course was changed only when the steamer was close aboard. He says "It was a very short time after the course was changed until the steamer struck us. There was not time to smoke a pipe." To those who are familiar with Chinese expressions, this will be recognised as a period of very short duration, being in fact the time consumed in taking the 3 or 4 whiffs afforded by the small bowls of their pipes.

I find, then, that the Chinese craft had no adequate fixed light, that the flash light was displayed at an uncertain moment, probably at a very late moment, and that the Chinese vessel was manoeuvred in face of the steamer, and probably at a very late moment before the collision. I find, on the other hand, that the steamer did all that was possible. She saw the boat executing the purpose to cross her bows—she was stopped at once, and her helm put to port. Her action would have entirely avoided the collision if it had not been for the wrong navigation of the Chinese. Indeed, but for that very action, there would have been no danger of a collision. As it was, the steamer's speed was so far stopped that after the collision, if it can be called a collision, a moment was occupied in clearing away halliards that had not been snapped in the collision, and then the two craft lay quietly alongside of one another.

It is true that had the steamer's helm been put to starboard instead of port no collision would have occurred, but the fact that it was not so put, does not constitute a fault. The wrong navigation of the Chinese vessel so far complicated the matter that it became difficult to see how the collision could be avoided. For that reason the steamer's engines were stopped and reversed. And those navigating the Chinese vessel having put themselves so far in the wrong, cannot plead against the steamer an error of calculation on the part of the steamer, which error was wholly consequent upon their own wrongful act.

I, therefore, dismiss the Libel. In doing so, however, I cannot but give expression to the reflection that these disasters will continue to occur, and that sentiments of vexation on the part of foreign navigators, and perhaps of hostility on the part of the natives, will continue to be engendered, until the native authorities take the question of promulgating the collision rules warmly in hand. And until this is done, and every Chinese navigator is made to understand the rules, their absence, and the uncertainty how far the provisions of the rules are natural and ought to be enforced as the dictates of common sense, will embarrass the Courts into which these collision cases come. Looking to our rules, I could have dismissed this case in a few words. Looking to the ignorance of the Chinese, I cannot dismiss their case without the thought that they may with a show of reason consider themselves hardly dealt with.

The costs will be paid by the Libellants.

GEORGE F. SEWARD,

U. S. Consul-General, Acting Judicially.
Approved—

J. H. THORNDYKE, }
W. C. LAW, } Associates.
JOHN P. ROBERTS, }

Miscellaneous.

THE "HWEI-PAO" ON RAILWAYS.

Many years since, foreigners discussed the advisability of memorialising His Majesty to authorise the construction of railways. As the subject has of late been again mooted, and as it is requisite that a matter of such importance should be examined in all its bearings, we propose to review the causes which led to their introduction abroad—to discuss their pecuniary advantages or the reverse—and the accidents that attend their working.

1.—Railways were first constructed in England, then in America, then in Belgium, and

afterwards adopted by France, Germany, and other countries. When we heard foreigners declaring (as they continually are doing) that the introduction of railways is such an immense advantage to a country, we concluded that they must have been in use there for some thousand years, and been handed down from one to another through many generations. But after a time we learnt that it was only in 1815 the idea was started, that years were spent in discussing the practicability of the scheme, and that it was only in 1831 that the first railroad was opened; since then the number has been continually increasing. But since the opening of this first line but 43 years have elapsed, and from so short an experience foreigners have no right to maintain so decidedly their great benefits. Still if benefits do accrue from their construction, China should of course follow the example of Foreign nations, and adopt them. We incline, however, to the belief that the advantages railways confer, are but few in comparison with the harm they work. Seeing that China showed but little inclination to introduce railways, a number of foreigners interested in the matter, themselves constructed a line to present to His Majesty, in order to force their adoption upon us. Such conduct seems to us like making a present of opium with a full knowledge at the time of its baneful effects, and is, in fact, nothing but working an injury under the guise of a gift (*dit* presenting injuries). It is the natural impulse of any man to reject such a gift, and the refusal of China to accept this railway should have excited no surprise; for if you offered a man a cup of wine he knew to be drugged, would you expect him to do anything else but reject it? (Foreigners, too, will not even allow us the time for deliberation which they found requisite in their own case). We have seen that in Europe the first line was commenced in 1815, but was not opened till 1831. As we must suppose that at the time the construction was commenced, all engineering difficulties had been mastered, we can only conclude that this interval of sixteen years was spent in removing unavoidable misgivings and overcoming natural opposition. That China, therefore, should not accede at once to their desire to introduce railways is not extraordinary; for why should she act with so much greater promptitude than was found possible in Europe?

2.—Let us now examine how they influence trade. The primary object of the construction of all the English railways was to expedite the carriage of coal, and the first line was laid from Liverpool, the terminus of the large American cotton trade, to Manchester, which is the largest cloth manufacturing town in England. Merchandise could then be transported in larger quantities and in less time than by the old routes, and trade as a natural consequence rapidly developed. If we turn to China, however, we find that the staples of her trade are two only, tea and silk, which in order to secure as speedy a transport as possible, have hitherto been conveyed to the Treaty ports by steamer down the Yangtze. The substitution of a line of railway for steamers could effect no economy of time, and could, therefore, (even according to the arguments of foreigners) in no way advantage China. (But even supposing a railway would secure a speedier transport, no benefit would result to the Chinese.) For if it secured a speedier arrival at the ports, it could not secure a speedier export thence abroad. And if it cannot do this, but only hastens down the tea in large quantities from the interior, it must accumulate stocks out of all proportion to the number of purchasers, and thence would result decline in prices and heavy losses. And merchants of ability would not desire such an accumulation of stock as must cause failure. Another proof of their being unnecessary is this: foreigners do not construct railways broadcast over the country, but only to connect the principal centres of industry. Now in China the extensive inland water communication that exists affords every facility for the exchange of commodities and a means of livelihood to a boating population numbered by millions; and if this water transport is suddenly to be replaced by railways, where are these millions who would thereby be thrown out of employment to be placed, or where are they to be told to seek bread? In small and sparsely populated countries such changes may be introduced without much difficulty, but this is far from being the case with the

dense population of China. A kingdom is like an intricate piece of machinery; the movement of each portion of which must be regulated to suit the movement of the whole, and if one portion is made to work faster than the rest, this necessary harmony between the parts is disturbed, and injury caused to the whole. (Another example will show how the changes foreigners wish to introduce would work.) In a large mercantile firm with extensive connections, advices and letters are received from all sides. Their contents cannot be mastered by one general glance; they must be perused one after the other as they arrive, and if they are allowed to remain unread for a few days they accumulate in such piles upon the desk, that the contemplation alone of them becomes painful. And merchandise when hurried down from the producing districts accumulates in exactly the same way; and this deadlock is naturally intensified when goods can only be hurried on to the market, and no possibility exists of disposing of them. China now has no railways, and yet her produce can only be disposed of with the greatest difficulty. So what possible advantage can China hope to gain from further expediting the transport of produce, and in consequence accumulating stocks on the market?

It is said that foreigners have already drawn plans to show what lines in China should be constructed first, and they pretend that the opening of these lines must expedite the transport of merchandise. We, however, incline to the belief that China's means of transport are as extensive and speedy as need be, and that any attempt to further hasten delivery of produce at the ports will but operate against distribution abroad. Besides that, millions would be deprived in one day of their means of gaining a livelihood. For these reasons we believe that the adoption of railways would not only not benefit China, but would lead to disorder and rebellion.

3.—We come now to consider the ill they work. Railroads are essentially dangerous, because of the unforeseen accidents which continually take place. When a person wishes to purchase something, it is his duty to determine before he brings it into use, whether it is likely to work good or harm; (and before we adopt railways it is our duty to weigh whether their use is likely to be beneficial or no). But now it is rumoured that foreigners, without seeking the sanction of the Government to their scheme, are actually taking steps to construct a line themselves from Hongkew to Woosung. Such conduct would in our opinion be in direct contravention of all European laws, for if they were in any other country they could take no steps in the matter till they had obtained the consent of the sovereign: so when the report reached us, we at once concluded it was unfounded. Still the very fact that such a report is in circulation is but an additional reason for considering the subject in all its bearings. The accidents they are liable to are very numerous—sometimes two trains going in opposite directions collide; sometimes the engine or coal-tender catch fire without any apparent cause; at other times the carriages will run off the line and be smashed; or the bridges on the route, having rotted, will give way, and precipitate the train into the river below; or yet, in other cases, the carriages will break up owing to the immense speed they are going at. In fact, the catastrophes to which trains are liable, and which injure or cause the death of passengers, are too numerous to allow of our particularising each description, and any foreign newspaper we look into is filled with details of them. But when all goes well and they follow the track, they travel quicker than a horse can at racing speed, and it is impossible for persons on the road to get out of the way, the number of deaths which result from this cause alone is enormous. In all countries where they exist, railroads are looked upon as a very dangerous means of travelling, and people will not avail themselves of them, except for very important business. To such a point have these dangers now reached, that the British Government has appointed a Special Commission to inquire into the causes of these accidents, and to devise some means to render them less frequent. In China, though the country is extensive, the population is very dense, and with the streams of people always travelling on the highways, it would be absolutely impossible to avoid accidents. We, therefore,

strongly disapprove of railways, and trust to hear of no proposals to introduce them; and in refusing hitherto to sanction these proposals, the Government has, in our opinion, but given another evidence of its wisdom. Should foreigners, therefore, venture, without waiting for the Government's sanction, to commence the construction of a line, we trust the Government will strictly prohibit their doing so, and enforce their prohibition by putting a stop to the work. The statement which foreigners made that railways must increase the profits of trade is a wilful mis-statement, uttered in order to deceive and seduce us into adopting them. Railway Companies do make money, but this is so, not because they develop the profits of trade, but because they deprive (*lit.* steal from) the boat-owners the money they obtained by the transport of merchandise. They work solely for their own benefit, and that* not by instituting a new branch of industry, but by appropriating the profits of one already in existence.

The writer discusses the manner in which this is effected in a subsequent article as follows:—

Sailing boats are in China the ordinary means of transport between one town and another, they are found in every province and everywhere that any trade exists, and the number of them that each of those gives employment to, is very large. This state of affairs has continued for years to the satisfaction of every one; and every one who derives employment from the boat transport is thoroughly *au fait* in his *metier*; hence we are of opinion that the number of those who are dependent upon it in one way or another for a means of livelihood must be some millions. Now foreigners say that a single train can carry as much merchandise as several of our boats, but the speed of the former is so much superior that they can make a journey backwards and forwards several times over while a boat would be doing it once, and hence it follows that one train could do the work of some hundreds of our boats. Now we would ask what are all those dependent upon these hundreds of boats to do? If the desire of foreigners to introduce railways was acceded to, the inevitable result would be that the boating population of millions of souls would have their livelihood taken from them; and these millions could only crowd to the yamens and ask for bread with tears and the reproach "why have we been reduced to this distress? Our parents have neither clothing nor bread, and our brothers, our wives and our children are scattered abroad." And if the magistrates refused to pity and save them, would not these millions band together and turn robbers? Experience in other countries proves such would be the case. Formerly in England there were in each large town carrying depots, whose business it was to carry merchandise from one part of the country to another in vans; the introduction of railways by destroying this business threw very large numbers out of employment, and the employés of these depots excited by the loss of their trade had recourse to riots; fortunately their number was small and they were kept in order without much difficulty. The workmen dependent upon the boat-transport for a livelihood are, as we have said, millions, and if to these we add their families, the number would be enormous; and this great difference in number of those who would be affected in China by such a change as compared with England would render the maintenance of order a matter of infinitely greater difficulty here than it was found to be there. The loss of employment by them would be a matter of life and death to themselves and their families; they would be reduced to beg their bread, and failing that to turning robbers. We can only compare such policy to a terrible earthquake that would engulf at once millions of souls; and involving as it does such terrible consequences, we cannot be justified in treating it with levity or esteeming it a matter of slight moment. Though money is made by expediting the transport of merchandise, the gain is but one of appearance, for stocks so accumulate as to render profit by their sale impossible; while those who do make this money only do so by appropriating to themselves what had previously

* Note.—*Lit.*, do not make their profits by the use of gifts of nature, i.e., by utilising the sea and rivers for fishing or carriage of goods, by the cultivation of unoccupied ground, or the mining of minerals.

been made by the boat owners. An able merchant seeks to gain money in all directions, he does not fatten upon one family. Again if one member of a family is careful and saving, but another extravagant, the extravagance of the latter will absorb what had been saved by the former. The family feeds upon itself and can never attain to affluence. Now when foreigners say that the adoption of railways would be a profitable undertaking, we cannot say that their statement is entirely false. Yet it is scarcely true, for the money they make is not gained from other countries, but filched away from our own boat population. The Emperor with his officials and people exactly reproduce a family, and if one class be allowed to filch away the bread of another class, the Kingdom, like the family, can never attain to affluence. When foreigners are asked whether railways would not cause this appropriation of the gains of one class by another, they are compelled to admit that they would, but they add that the railroads would give employment to large numbers, and those now dependant upon boat-transport might, notwithstanding their number, obtain it as workmen, or servants. But before they could depend upon their trade as a livelihood, these men must have gained a thorough knowledge of it, not in theory only but by practice, and are they then to be expected to cast this *metier* away mid-way and look out for some other? Besides the number of workmen who could find employment in laying railroads would be but small; as a means of support for millions they would be utterly inadequate.

If we could be certain their construction would prove a source of wealth to the nation, that we could be secured immunity from those accidents which happen upon them elsewhere, and that they would not deprive sailors, boat builders, shipbuilders and the other trades dependent upon a boat transport, of their means of livelihood, we should be almost inclined to recommend their adoption. But if we cannot be sure of these points, to adopt them would be as wrong as to build a Custom House for the taxing of millions of families in order to supply the wants of one or two individuals.

Why is it, again, that foreigners beg China to adopt railways with so much insistence? When they represent the adoption of railways (which are admittedly attended with the utmost danger and risk), as certain to benefit China, can their representations be made with the honest intention of assisting China? Were that really the object of their advice, they should before tendering it have devised some means to support the millions they would throw out of employment. This, however, was not their object. Their pretended solicitude for the benefit of China is in reality nothing but selfish attention to their own benefit. This may be easily proved. For if China were to introduce railroads, all the iron materials, machinery, carriages, &c., must all be bought abroad, and the iron work alone would require millions of tons of shipping. This is one benefit they would derive. The second is this. The expenses of construction would be enormous, and as China would be unable to find the capital, foreigners would advance it from the enormous hoards of wealth they have piled up, and exact a heavy interest from China. So that not only would China derive no profits, but would actually have to supply those of the foreigners. They would find this a more profitable investment for capital than trade in tea or silk; and would in consequence abandon the entire export abroad of these two commodities to Chinese, and be uninterested as to whether profit or loss resulted.

A third would be, in spite of the treaties foreign merchandise does not now penetrate to every inland market, but if railways were introduced this would no longer be the case; they would penetrate everywhere.

A fourth benefit would be this. A railway has never been seen in China, so that Chinese would be entirely useless in superintending its construction, foreign aid would have to be solely depended upon. Laying the road, constructing the carriages, superintending the workmanship, the selection of materials, these are all matters which could not be attended to by Chinese; foreigners of experience who have studied them would have to be engaged.

In a word it may be said that the railroads would be constructed in China, and all the

profits accrue to foreigners. So that it is scarcely difficult to see why they regard this subject with such greedy wolfish eyes, and pursue it with such persistence.

There is, however, a matter which is surprising. The foreign newspapers have, we notice, been of late continually alluding to the construction by China with the aid of foreign labour, of steamers, cannon, machinery and such like, and the spirit in which their remarks are penned is contemptible in the extreme. Before China adopted them, foreigners used, with a view to their own profit, to continually extol their advantages to induce us to purchase them. We put such faith in what they said that we purchased these things time

after time, and we now construct steamers for ourselves, and have established the China Merchant's Company to facilitate the transport of goods. But now we have got so far, foreigners instead of feeling satisfaction at the adoption of their views by China, have quite turned round, and are now more afraid than words can express lest our action should inflict some serious injury upon their own steamer companies. They say the China Merchant's Company could not have been started but that it is assisted from the public treasury, and has secured to it the monopoly of the rice transport. But have they forgotten that the P. & O. Company receives from the British Government, the P. M. Company from the

United States, and the M. M. from France, very considerable subsidies annually? Years ago foreigners tried every means in their power to induce us to purchase machinery, cannon, and steamers, but now that, having acceded to their wishes, we have advanced so far that we are able to construct them ourselves without foreign direction, foreigners feel anything but satisfaction. This is an exact exemplification of the truth of the philosopher's saying, that "what proceeds from you, returns to you" i.e., "what ye sow, that shall ye reap." Our advice to foreigners is that in their exertions to induce China to adopt railways, they should profit by past experience, and learn wisdom from the result of their previous advice.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 28TH AUGUST, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—From Europe—None.

TELEGRAM.—Quotations unchanged from last week.

PIECE GOODS.—At last it can be said that appearances have not been delusive. During the bygone week things have been very much what they seemed to be, and the reduced business done goes to prove the unusual quiet that has characterized the PIECE GOODS trade. Nor—under existing circumstances—is it so very surprising that transactions should fall off. The maintenance of peace between CHINA and JAPAN is very uncertain, and the Cargo of the *Oregonian* to the latter country shews plainly the effect of that uncertainty and of the fears thereby engendered. From HANKOW, we are advised that—"the past week has been the worst we have had for years," while the recent heavy shipments to TIENSIN have, for the present, amply supplied the Northern trade. Moreover, the news received on Wednesday per s.s. *Shingking* is rather disquieting to those North country dealers who are located here. It is true they affect to pooh-pooh the matter, but at the same time they are anxious to know the details, and have retired from the market in the expectation that in addition to full accounts of the projected mutiny, their next advices may bring word of its suppression. Commercially the latest native letters from TIENSIN, although describing the market as dull and well supplied, report firmness in prices, and hold out hopes of greater activity; but it is necessary to add here that their limits hardly accord with such ideas. At all events, this is specially applicable to—

Grey Shirtings, (8½-lbs.) for which they have steadily refused to advance on last mail's rates. Those, however, they *did* pay until yesterday, when they found that by waiting they might have got accommodated at a less cost. C.P.H. No. 1167 *Peacock*—narrow fold—which yesterday morning forced Tls. 1.63 per piece from them, was auctioned before noon at Tls. 1.61½ a 1.62 per piece, and by the same process lower rates were established for *Red Pheasant* 7 lbs. At the close the decline is not without its influence upon the native market, at the same time a large speculative operation was subsequently put through. The buyer, however, is said to be a foreigner, and the transaction consists of 18,400 pieces of 8½-lb. *House chop* at Tls. 1.68½ per piece. The business in both 7 and 8½-lbs. has been confined chiefly to cheap priced Shirtings, little or nothing having been done in the higher classes, excepting in such 8½ lbs. as are *mildewed*, and that could be obtained at about a mace per piece under sound value. For these there has been more enquiry, and considerable sales of them have been effected. For 6 lbs. the demand has not slackened, but a sale "to arrive" of *Red Pheasants* at Tls. 1.38 per piece has, for the moment, checked the upward tendency of prices. The recent movement in 9½ lb. cloth resulted in the settlement of fully 13,000 pieces, portion being floating cargo. *Dewhurst's Eagles* realised to importers Tls. 2.60 a 2.65 per piece, but the natives resold at a good 3 cands. per piece over these figures. Things have quieted down again a little, but stocks are moderate, and confidence in the maintenance of present prices is strong.

White Shirtings.—Only a few thousand pieces of the medium qualities of 56/64-reeds reported, and these on easier terms to the buyers.

T-Cloths.—Mexicans have not improved, and the market for them closes weak with a downward bias. But common 6 a 7-lbs. have been in steady request throughout, and have commanded fully previous rates.

Drills.—The activity noticed last week ended with the purchase of 7,000 pieces good 15-lb. English for the Yokohama market at Tls. 2.45 a 2.46 per piece, and of nearly an equal quantity of common to medium at Tls. 2.30 a 2.38 for the River ports. The Yokohama purchases went over by the *Oregonian* on Wednesday morning last, but the greater portion of those intended for Chinese consumption has yet to be paid for. Yesterday, some 3,000 pieces of fair Dutch changed hands at Tls. 2.20 per piece. Quietness prevails at the close.

Jeans.—Ordinary qualities are still wanted, but business is curtailed by the obstinate refusal of buyers to pay reasonable prices for the few suitable parcels remaining in stock.

Sheetings.—Nothing to report beyond a continuance of the demand, and the growing difficulty which the dealers experience in getting suited.

Fancy Cottons.—With the exception of 600 pieces *Velvets* at Tls. 0.19½ per yard; a few *Printed Twills*, 52 yards, at Tls. 1.40; some *Chintzes* at Tls. 1.27; *Handkerchiefs* at Tls. 0.43 a 0.50 per dozen; and a trifling enquiry for *Turkey Red Shirtings*, there has been nothing done in the articles generally included under this heading.

Woollens.—At the Auction yesterday, *Camlets* were sold at an advance of about 5 candareens per piece; but both *Spanish Stripes* and *Long Ells* were disposed of at a decline of 1 a 2 candareens per yard, and 8 candareens a 1 mace per piece on the quotations of last mail day. Privately, no sale of *Long Ells* has been reported, but *Camlets* and *Spanish Stripes* have occasionally been asked for, and some small transactions in them have taken place. Assorted *Crape Lustres* have also been dealt in to a small extent, and a few *Figures* have been taken, current rates being Tls. 3.30 a 3.50 for the former, and Tls. 3.20 a 3.40 for the latter. The Auction price for *Figured Orleans* yesterday was Tls. 2.65, against Tls. 2.70 on the 20th instant. *Medium Cloths*, *Lastings*, and *Crape Lastings* have not been wanted.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece	Tls. 15.00	13.80	14.00	12.80	15.00	...	...	12.50	13.50	...
Long Ells, per piece	" 6.90	6.80	6.80	6.70	7.30	...	...	7.60	7.50	...
Spanish Stripes, per yard	" 0.58½	0.55	0.57	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.55	0.58	0.66	0.75

PRICES REALIZED AT AUCTION YESTERDAY.

	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Mauve.	Brown
Camlets, per piece.....C.P.H. Tls.	15.00	13.70 a 13.80	14.00	12.80	14.95 a 15.00	...	...	12.50	13.50	...	...
" " "G.G.M. "	14.80	13.50 a 13.55	13.60 a 13.65	12.70	14.80	...	...	12.00	13.20	...	...
" " "S.S.G. "	14.50 a 14.70	13.00 a 13.45	13.50 a 13.65	12.70	14.80	...	...	12.00	13.10 a 13.20	12.70	...
Spanish Stripes, pryd. C.P.H. "	58½ a 58½	54½	56½ a 57	62½		54½	54½	65½	...	...	74½
" " "T.T.B. "	62	61	56½ a 56½	63½		60	57	61	65½	...	...

SALES.—*Camlets*, C.P.H. 400 pcs., Tls. 14.25; G.G.M. 200 pcs., Tls. 14; S.S.G. 700 pcs., Tls. 13.85.

Spanish Stripes, C.P.H. 240 pieces, Av. Tls. 0.58; T.T.B. 252 pieces, Av. Tls. 0.60½.

Long Ells, C.P.H. Scarlet 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 6.90 a 6.92.

Figured Lustres, 600 pieces, at Tls. 2.65.

6-lbs. M.T. *T-Cloth*, 2,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.23½ a 1.23½.

7-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*, *Red Pheasant chop*, 1,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.43½ a 1.44.

8½-lbs. " " " 2,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.75½ a 1.76; 4,850 pcs. at Tls. 1.65 a 1.67; and 2,000 pcs. at Tls. 1.61½ a 1.62.

64 Reel *White Shirtings*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.81 a 1.81½.

15-lbs. *Drills*, 720 pieces, at Tls. 2.36½.

8-lbs. *Jeans*, 800 pcs. at Tls. 1.89.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			T.m.c.	T.m.c.	T-CLOTHS—					VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.,	0.14	0.14
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	pc.		1.3.9	1.6.1	6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord.	p. pc.	1.0.7	1.1.4		26 in.,	0.19½	0.21½
8½ @ 8½ lbs.			1.6.1½	1.9.3	7-lbs., do. do.		1.1.7	1.2.5	BLUE DENIMS		0.03½	0.06
9 @ 9½ lbs.			2.2.0	2.4.0	6-lbs. Mex.		1.1.6	1.3.2	DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	pc.	1.2.0	1.4.0
9½ @ 10-lbs.			2.5.0	2.7.0	7-lbs.		1.3.9	1.5.7	41 in.		1.4.0	1.6.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—					8 to 8½-lbs.		1.6.5	1.8.8	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nm.		0.6.0	0.7.2
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed	pc.		1.6.5	1.8.0	Better kinds and XX		1.8.0	2.2.5	CAMLETS, English, S S		13.5.5	13.8.5
60 reed			1.7.5	2.0.5	HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. #dz.		0.4.5	0.5.5	GG		14.0.0	
64			1.8.1	2.0.5	Brown		0.3.6	0.4.2	SSG		13.8.5	
64 Best & 66 Reed			2.0.5	2.1.5	SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White	pc.	2.0.0	2.0.5	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS	yd.	0.7.5	1.6.5
68 @ 72 reed			2.2.5	2.3.5	Dyed	pc.	2.4.5	2.6.0	SPANISH STRIPES		0.5.7½	0.5.8½
DRILLS, Am. 40 yds 30 in 15 lbs			3.3.0	3.6.0	BROCADES—White, 40 yds.	pc.	2.1.5	2.2.6	T. T. B			0.6.0½
English			3.3.0	3.6.0	Dyed		2.8.0	3.0.0	LONG ELLS—			
Do. Fine to Finest			2.5.0	2.8.0	DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.		4.4.0	4.8.0	Scarlet, 24 yrd. H H	pc.	6.9.0	
Dutch, 13 @ 14½-lbs.			2.1.5	2.4.0	GENTIAN SHIRTINGS		2.3.0	2.6.5	CPH		6.9.0	
JERSEYS, D'ch., 30 yd. 30 in. S 1 lb.			2.1.0	2.2.0	CHINTZ—Assorted	pc.	1.2.0	1.4.0	Assorted, H H		6.8.0	
English			1.8.5	1.9.5	Blue and Brown		1.1.5	1.2.0	CPH		6.9.0	
American			None		Scarlet		1.4.0	1.4.5			6.8.0	
SHEETINGS—					PRINTED TWEILS—24 yds.		2.2.2½		LASTINGS, 30 yds		10.0.0	12.0.0
Amr., 40 yds. 36 @ 28 in. 15 lbs.			3.2.0	3.3.0	50/52		4.0.0	4.0.5	CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.		4.8.0	9.0.0
Eng., 14 @ 16 lbs.			2.7.0	3.0.0	T. REDS, 24 yds. 2½ @ 31 lbs. 32 in.		1.7.0	2.0.5	CRAPE LUSTRES		3.4.0	3.9.0
					Do. Best		2.3.0	2.6.5	ORLEANS—Fig. 30 yds. nm.		2.6.0	3.6.0
					VELVETS—Black, 22 in.	yd.	0.1.7	0.1.9½	Do. Spot & Stork Patterns		3.2.0	4.2.0

METALS.—*Nail-rod Iron.*—The market is one mace per picul lower, owing, as usual, to forced sales by importers, and purchasers of floating cargo are left in the lurch, notwithstanding the favourable aspect of their investments a fortnight ago. No further sales of "Dawes" are reported, but M.M. at Tls. 3.15, less brokerage, has changed hands, and offers for other qualities are at proportionate rates. *Lead.*—Foreign speculation has once more been at work, and has raised the price of L.B. to Tls. 5.65 per picul. Business opened at Tls. 5.50, but the value of the article rose rapidly to quotations. Sales reported, about 450 tons. The natives are trying to find out a reason for this sudden, and to them incomprehensible, advance. *Tin* continues nominal at Tls. 21½ for *Foong Hing*. There is no demand, and stocks are still accumulating. *Copper.*—Quotations are also nominally the same as those of last week, with only a small business doing; but *Pig Iron* has again improved, rates now being Tls. 34 a 35 per ton, and scarcely any on hand.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

		Tls. m. c.			Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American	per Pcl.	145.0.0 a	COTTON—Common New	per Pcl.	8.6.0 a 9.0.0
TIN PLATES—14 × 10	per Box.	6.3.0 a	Medium		9.0.0 a 9.4.0
Small			Best		9.6.0 a 10.2.0
IRON WIRE—No. 17	per Pcl.	6.5.0 a 6.7.5	SUGAR—White—Swatow, No. 1 Nom.		5.8.0 a 6.6.0
18	nominal	7.0.0 a	" 2		5.3.0 a 6.0.0
19, 23	no demand.	7.7.5 a 8.0.0	" 3		4.8.0 a 5.4.0
STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing	nom.	21.5.0 a 21.6.0	Canton, 1		5.2.0 a 5.4.0
Fok Chok		20.4.0 a 20.7.0	" 2		4.8.0 a 5.0.0
Common Chops		16.0.0 a	" 3		4.5.0 a 4.7.0
STEEL	per Tub	3.3.0 a 3.4.0	Brown—Swatow, Best		3.0.0 a 3.2.0
Bamboo	per Pcl.	4.3.0 a 4.5.0	Common		2.8.0 a 3.0.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	none		" Canton, Common		3.0.0 a 3.2.0
Slab, best		18.4.0 a 18.5.0	" "		2.4.0 a 2.8.0
Ore		17.5.0 a 17.7.0	PEPPER—Black		10.8.0 a
HOOP IRON		3.4.0 a 3.5.0	White		18.0.0 a 19.0.0
PIG IRON	per Ton	34.0.0 a 35.0.0	RATTANS—Common		2.6.0 a 3.2.0
NAIL ROD IRON—			Good to fine		3.8.0 a 4.0.0
Dawes' Best	per Pcl.	3.3.0 a 3.3.5	Best		4.2.0 a 4.4.0
Belgian		2.8.0 a 2.9.0	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul		2.6.0 a 2.8.0
M. M. Crown		3.1.5 a 3.2.0	5 & inf.		1.8.0 a 2.2.0
Bar—Dawes		3.2.0 a 3.2.5	SANDALWOOD—South Sea		3.7.0 a 3.8.0
Round		2.8.0 a 3.4.0	Timor		9.0.0 a 10.0.0
LEAD—L B			Malabar		16.5.0 a 18.0.0
Japanese and Common Brands		5.6.0 a 5.6.5	MANGROVE BARK		0.7.0 a 1.3.0
		5.5.0 a	FLINT STONES		0.4.5 a 0.5.0

COTTON.—The stormy weather of Saturday and Sunday last did considerable injury to the ripened pods, and the hongers are using that as a handle to work up prices, but the damage after all is insignificant, and this, together with the fact that large quantities of last year's crop are detained for *Le-kin* at Tung Ching, (on the upper Yangtze, about 300 miles above Hankow), by the mandarins, militate sadly against any improvement in value.

EXCHANGE.—Rates have been pretty steady during the week at 5s. 9½d. for Bank bills; 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. for Credits, and 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 10d. for Documentary. Business has been rather active, especially in private paper. On India, a fair amount was sold at Rs. 305½ a 306, and on Hongkong, transactions took place at 27½ a 27¾ per cent. for Bank paper, and 27½ for private.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 8d.	pc.
" " " at 6 months' sight	5s. 9½d.	"
Credits, at 6 months' sight	5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d.	"
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d.	"
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.30	"
Credits, at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.37½	"
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.40	"
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom.	Rs. 305½	pc. 100 Tails.
ON BOMBAY.—	Rs. 305½	"
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand	27¾ per cent discount.	"
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight	27¾ per cent discount.	"
INTEREST.—7 per cent per annum on first-class securities.		

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.25 Tls. per 100 Dollars.	
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—80.9	
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 171 Tails, Shanghai Currency	
per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.	
HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Tails Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls.	
Haikwan weight.	
CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Tails Shanghai Currency per 100 Tails	
Canton weight (nominal).	
BAR SILVER.—998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.30	
Shanghai Currency per 100 Tails, Canton weight.	
COPPER CASH.—1,600 per Tael.	

EXPORTS.

TEA.—*Black.*—There has been a considerable business at about last mail's rates. Arrivals have latterly been on a very small scale, and there is now little but common Tea offering. Settlements, 23,573 chests, at Tls. 17 for common Hohows and Shontam, to Tls. 36 for a small lot of fine Ningchows in boxes. Stock, 23,500 chests. *Green.*—Common Teas have been taken freely at former rates for all good chops. Pinguays are not much wanted, and here and there teams are found willing to sell at another decline. Quotations have been irregular, according to the market for which the Teas have been purchased.

Settlements—Fychow and Moyune	30,132 ½-chests.	at Tls. 31½ a 43½.	Stock	21,500 ½-chests.
Pinguay	4,065 "	" 19 a 46.		21,000 "
Shanghai packed	1,488 "	" 25 a 32.		2,500 "
Total	35,685 ½-chests.			45,000 ½-chests.

Our Export to date to Great Britain (exclusive of lost Cargoes) is—	1874-1875.	1873-1874.
Black	49,790,353 lbs.	against 44,454,359 lbs.
Green	2,404,306 "	" 4,490,311 "

Total..... 52,194,659 " " 48,944,670 "

SILK—Telegrams from London report of the silk market, "business at a standstill, owing to considerable auction sales. Deliveries to 25th August, 3,200 bales Chinas, 300 bales Cantons, 500 bales Japans."

Since our last silk report, of 22nd August, was issued, a large business has been transacted, fully 3,000 bales having found buyers, increasing the total settlements from 1st June to date to 29,500 bales, against 22,900 bales at same date in 1873.

The following are some of the prices reported said:—

"Yah-kee's" Chop, Nos. 3, 3½ & 4 Tsatlee	@ \$ 375, 350 & 325
Kukee's "Chin Jan" & "Kin Hock"	, 327½ & 297½
Black Lion, No. 2	, 327½
Clouded Dragon, Nos. 1, 2 & 3	, 350, 330 & 310
Pagoda, No. 2	, 315
Blue Elephant	, 307½
Yellow	, 280
Red Peacock	, 295

Market, No. 4 Tsatlees	@ \$ 290 @ 310
Common	, 225 @ 240
"Chin-yuen-sing's" "Tinghow" Kahing Taysaam	, 330
Common	, 210 @ 230
Coarse Taysaams, (Chin Cum, Ti-ki & 9/12 moss)	, 195 @ 255
Common & market Skeins	, 195 @ 225
Re-reeled Tsatlees, common & best	, 280 @ 360
Hainings, inferior & good	, 265 @ 390

The large business transacted to-day has strengthened the market, and in some cases a slight advance in prices has been paid. Arrivals continue very limited, and the unsold Stock is estimated at 13,000 @ 14,000 bales.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cottons and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 26th August, 1874, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 192 @ 197, both Nos. inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.													
	Ningpo.	Chikang.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chiefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Mifoo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.	Local.
Grey Shirtings	Pcs. 3,000	20,600	1,050	7,501	2,500	11,550	...	...	...	1,500	...	6,250	...	7,250
T-Cloths	500	7,880	300	6,885	3,140	16,210	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	5,500
White Shirtings	299	480	150	350	...	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900
Drills	1,100	4,500	720	1,630	30	5,970	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	...	1,475
Jeans	470	570	30	400	630	3,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings	...	...	...	...	...	1,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Spots, White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Brocades, White	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed	200	100	...	799	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Damasks, Dyed	...	280	...	480	80	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Chintzes	50	510	230	1,640	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Turkey Red Shirtings	100	260	...	300	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velvets	96	108	...	174	24	30	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	284
Velveteens	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Handkerchiefs	Doz. ...	1,359	...	200	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420
Muslins	Pcs. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Dimities	40	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Spanish Stripes	206	114	228	270	12	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312
Medium and Broad Cloths	82	166	138	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420
Camlets	70	210	110	670	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Long Ells	100	360	140	700	...	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	140
Lastings	20	160	60	220	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Crape Lastings	...	60	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Lustres, Plain	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Figured	508	460	160	1,400	350	100	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	960
Crape	50	250	50	1,050	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Iron—Nail Rod	Pcls. 678	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig Lead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...

Goods.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS.		Estimated Sales; from 21st to 27th August 1874. †
	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan'y. 1874.	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan'y. 1874.	At date	Against 28/8/73	
Grey Shirtings	Pcs. 62,201	3,488,606	52,750	4,102,342	1,154,600	1,157,200	81,000†
T-Cloths	41,915	1,746,712	31,695	884,765	378,000	1,338,100	28,000
White Shirtings	5,799	416,672	1,030	431,170	76,800	132,500	8,000
Drills	22,434	518,051	16,017	400,047	282,300	296,500	19,000
Jeans	5,940	197,038	2,160	160,544	59,027	156,400	4,000
Sheetings	1,361	62,222	1,000	21,830	7,428	57,700	...
Dyed Shirtings	150	24,821	...	37,540	10,798	16,800	...
Spots, White	...	300	...	2,198	2,791	5,500	...
Dyed	250	4,050	...	290	?	4,600	...
Brocades, White	100	3,388	...	5,590	?	2,300	...
Dyed	1,349	41,049	...	60,194	36,300	12,200	500
Damasks, Dyed	960	11,471	...	24,680	9,760	5,400	200
Chintzes	4,780	136,919	1,069	132,475	100,600	106,500	1,800
Turkey Red Shirtings	1,110	78,166	...	42,208	2,931	45,500	300
Velvets	916	29,581	504	35,332	12,200	15,200	600
Velveteens	236	8,921	...	7,663	6,576	4,200	150
Handkerchiefs	Doz. 3,219	175,898	...	106,213	78,853	122,600	1,200
Muslins	Pcs. 100	36,452	...	29,307	13,200	16,000	...
Dimities	260	12,910	...	13,066	8,490	8,100	...
Spanish Stripes	1,244	37,098	240	25,629	24,370	19,200	792
Medium and Broad Cloths	954	17,968	1,288	19,335	19,500	27,300	340
Camlets	1,300	53,166	550	46,000	16,030	24,600	2,400
Long Ells	1,560	52,687	...	45,264	7,700	37,400	1,000
Lastings	910	24,702	...	25,534	9,700	14,600	...
Crape Lastings	300	8,325	...	5,978	2,700	5,900	...
Lustres, Plain	250	11,185	...	2,505	9,800	28,100	...
Figured	4,658	119,643	...	102,422	106,800	143,700	1,800
Crape	1,515	24,368	...	29,757	15,200	13,400	1,500
Pig Lead	Pcls. 13	77,763	3,361	90,583	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	699	48,137	2,856	61,216	...	...	...

* Exclusive of import cargoes ex *Sindh*, *Mirzapore*, *Anadry*, *Galley of Lorne*, *Hector*, and *Glenfinlas*, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

† Auction sales included.

‡ Yesterday's speculative operation included.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

AUGUST 29, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 27th, Br. ship *Wemyss Castle*, from Newcastle, N.S.W.DEPARTURES.—Aug. 23rd, Br. steamer *Glenroy*; 26th, Br. ship *Leucadia*, both for London.

The French mail steamer takes about 2,000 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 9½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 9½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 9½d. a 5s. 9½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.30. Private, Frs. 7.40. On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 306. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 306. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Gold Bars, Tls. 170.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.20. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.375 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 80.80 per 100. Copper cash, 1,590 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report:—

S. S. N. Co.—Since 21st instant, this Stock has been steadily enquired for at Tls. 88, cash, but owing to the scarcity of shares very little business has been done.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares were being offered freely at 7% prem. immediately after the issue of our last report, and several sales were eventually made at 5% prem. One or two small lots were afterwards placed at 6% prem. and 8% prem., but hardly any cash business has since been done, and the market closes with sellers at quotations of 9½ for 31st inst. Time shares are on offer at 13% for February.

Insurance Shares.—*Yangszees* have been placed at Tls. 655 per share, but no other sales of *Marines* are reported, while all Fire Insurance stocks continue unaltered.

The WEATHER.—Heavy rain on Sunday brought down the temperature to 84; but during the past few days it has gone up again into the nineties, and the atmosphere has been hot and oppressive to a degree that surpasses anything felt during the present summer.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and Shai Banking Corp'n.	\$ 125	4 p. c.	9½ Aug.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls. 100	4 p. c.	Tls. 85
Union Steam Navigation Company.	100	6 p. c.	65
North-China Steamer Comp'y.	100		6
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tls. 65	5 p. c.	Tls. 52½ ex div.
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500		nominal
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tls. 500	T. 10 p. sh.	205
Footing Dock Co.	100	5 p. c.	85
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	6 p. c.	Tls. 144 a 145
French Gas Co.	50	5 p. c.	70
H'kong and China Gas Co. (Limited).	£ 10		nominal
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,000	200 p. sh.	£ 1750
N. China Ins. Co.	Tls. 300	T. 80 p. sh.	Tls. 300
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1871-3	\$1,000	265 p. sh.	nominal
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874..	500		\$ 550
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tls. 500	7½ p. c.	\$ 655
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	4 p. c.	Tls. 83
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited) ..	\$ 200	6 p. c.	\$ 192½
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	200	\$ 58.60 p. sh.	525 ex 73
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited) ..	100	6 p. c.	120
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	6 p. c.	130½
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp'y.	Tls. 850	6 p. c.	600
Shai and Hongkong Wharf Co.	100	4 p. c.	102
Shai Racket Club.	120		100
Bridge of Boats (Sinepo)	500		..
Shai Min. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	4 p. c.	7 prem.
Shai Tug Boat Assoc.	100	first year	nominal
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate			73

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

Shipping Reports.

The str. *Taku* left Swatow on the 21st with moderate breeze and cloudy sky; passed the *Arratoon* *Apar* on the 22nd, off the Seven Stars; and the Chinese fleet off *Yungying* about noon; also the English mail str. *Pekin*, between *Yungying* and Steep Island, on 23rd at 6 p.m.; arrived at Shanghai on the 24th at 11 a.m.

The C. N. Co.'s str. *Pekin* left Hankow at 0.30 a.m. on 22nd; in port, *Fire Queen*; met *Shanghai* and *Plymouth Rock* same day; passed steamer at anchor on 23rd, the *Glenlyle* at 0.10 p.m.; the *Hirado* at 10.50 p.m.; also passed, at Kiukiang, two Chinese gunboats at anchor; arrived at Shanghai on 24th at 11.30 a.m. Fine passage throughout.

The British ship *Duke of Abercorn* left Sydney on June 29th. Crossed the Equator in longitude 148.37 East. Made the Saddles on August 16th, and arrived at Woosung same day, and in port August 25th. Had fine weather till August 4th, then had heavy gales with West-south-west winds and a heavy sea, which lasted till August 10th, then had fine weather till arrival.

The schooner *Britain's Pride* left Nagasaki at 6 a.m. on the 19th, with fine weather, at 12; at midnight experienced every symptom of a severe typhoon coming on suddenly from the E.S.E., veering to S.W.; scudded round its northern edge and hove to, with the wind N.W., under bare poles, with wind lulling; had the after hatch washed away; was about 50 miles away from Nagasaki; arrived at the Lightship on the 23rd and came up river on the 25th. Experienced heavy rains till reaching port.

The str. *Haining* left Tientsin on the 18th inst., at 2.15 p.m.; vessels in port—*Shantung*; crossed the Bar at 9 p.m.; H.M.S. *Curlew* at Taku; met the str. *Tunising* and *Shingking* in the Gulf on the 19th at 9.30 a.m.; also, on the 19th at 8 a.m., passed the North-German barque *Oscar Mayer*, from Tientsin, with ballast shifted; asked to be reported. She was towed into Chefoo by the *Fusing* same night. Arrived at Chefoo at 6 p.m.; in port the *Millet*, French ironclad *Montcalm* and gunboat; arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd.

The German barque *Diamant*, Captain L. Ackermann, left Nagasaki on the 16th inst. On the 19th had a heavy gale; the rest of the passage, light wind and calms; arrived at Shanghai on the 27th. Cargo—Coals.

The ship *St. Aubin* left Nagasaki on the 13th, and arrived at Shanghai on the 17th. Had to leave 300 tons of coals behind on account of the shallowness of the Woosung Bar. Had to wait for water on the Bar for 9 days.

The ship *Wemyss Castle*, Capt. John Shields, left Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 11th July; had moderate winds for the first few days, until Lat. 13° was reached; on 20th, experienced very heavy whirlwind and squalls; from thence had light variable winds and occasional squalls. Sighted the Saddles on the 26th; got pilot on board there, and came up to Shanghai, arriving next day. Cargo—Coals.

The *Galley of Lorne* left South-west India Docks, London, at 3 p.m. on the 17th June; Gravesend the same evening at 6.30, for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai. Arrived at Port Said on the 2nd July, 3 p.m.; left the next day at noon, to go through the Canal. At 5 p.m., when making fast to a siding, the pilot ordered the engines to half-speed astern, when the propeller struck the side of the Canal and broke two of the blades close off to the shaft. The next day, July 4, at 11 a.m., at the entrance of Lake Timsah, the same pilot ran the *Galley* on shore, and she had to discharge about 250 tons of cargo, thereby causing a delay of nearly four days. Left Suez, July 8th; arrived at Penang, Wednesday July 29th, at 3 p.m. No work could be done or discharging proceeded with that day on account of the holiday there; left Penang on Saturday the 1st Aug., after having discharged and loaded about 1,000 tons of cargo; arrived at Singapore on the 3rd at midnight; left at 6 a.m. on Friday, 7th, after having discharged and taken in about 900 tons of cargo; arrived at Hongkong on the 13th; left on the 16th, after having landed and loaded about 1,100 tons of cargo; arrived at Shanghai on the 20th. The *Galley of Lorne* has made about the usual average passage from port to port even with the broken propeller, which accident no doubt has lengthened the passage over ten days at least. During the last 48 hours, had fresh N.N.E. winds, the last 24 heavy E.S.E. and S.E. swell.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

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FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
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Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
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Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

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Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

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N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

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YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £192 to £270
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £260 to £350
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £324 to £430
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £476 to £510
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £360 to £1040
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Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

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The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

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Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

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ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

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Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 ff

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently use, ful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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Hongkong—Messrs. WATSON & Co. 30se-74 22 29th March, 1874.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Aug 20	Haiching	Chi str	409	Croad	Tientsin	Aug 15	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 21	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	Tientsin	... 15	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 21	Europe	Br str	528	Beckett	Swatow	... 14	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 21	Nanking	Am str	587	Morse	Hankow and Ports	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	... 19	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 21	Hector	Br str	1522	Bewley	Liverpool	June 28	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Mosquito	H.M.g.b.	295	W. H. Bond	Nagasaki	Aug —	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Shanse	Am str	551	Steele	Ningpo	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Kualising	Chi str	—	Andersen	Ningpo	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow and Ports	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 22	Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Tientsin	... 18	do	Siemssen and Co
... 23	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	Hongkong	... 17	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Fusiyama	Am str	1113	West	Hankow and Ports	... 21	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Hupei	Am str	1076	Harmon	Ningpo	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Tientsin	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Peking	Br str	1274	Tapp	Hankow and Ports	... 22	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 24	Taku	Br str	608	Hooper	Swatow	... 21	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 24	Tung Chi	Chi str	—	—	—	...	do	Chinese
... 24	Friendship	Siam bq	480	Klindt	Amoy	... 16	do	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Lotus	Br str	1406	Castle	Swatow	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Chingyune	Chi g.-b.	300	Cheong-ching	Foochow	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Shanse	Am str	561	Sterle	Ningpo	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow and Ports	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Saint Aubyn	Fr sh	1026	Blout	Nagasaki	... 13	Coals	Lane, Crawford and Co
... 25	Olympia	Ger str	777	Paulsen	Swatow	... 21	General	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Yung Ning	Chi str	342	Murray	Hankow	... 19	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	... 25	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Shingking	Am str	710	Hawes	Tientsin	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Haiching	Chi str	409	Croad	Chinkiang	... 25	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 26	Britain's Pride	Br bq	179	Ratsey	Nagasaki	... 19	Coals	J. S. Baron
... 27	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	... 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	... 25	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 27	Diamant	Ger bq	296	Ackermann	Nagasaki	... 16	Coals	Order
... 27	Wemyss Castle	Br sh	700	Shields	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 11	do	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
Aug 20	Lothair	Br sh	794	Orchard	London	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 21	Fyehow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Lydia	Br bq	376	Youngson	Nagasaki	do	Mackenzie and Co
... 21	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Condor	Ger bq	239	Bruhn	Nagasaki	do	Bourjau and Co
... 22	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 22	Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 22	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Martin	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 22	Moshiu-kan	Jap. g.-b.	117	L. Sabe	Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Hirado	Am str	1084	Gray	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 23	Haiching	Chi str	409	Croad	Chinkiang	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 23	Paouting	Am str	640	Wells	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 23	Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	do	Holliday, Wise and Co
... 23	Glenroy	Br str	1370	Hoggs	London	do	P. & O. Co
... 23	Pekin	Br str	2098	Woolcott	Hongkong	Mails, etc.	Russell and Co
... 24	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 25	Hankow	Br str	1382	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 25	Hochung	Chi str	849	Ellis	Swatow	do	C. T. Wong and Co
... 25	Rajah	Br str	358	Carroll	Amoy, &c	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Laughing Wave	Br bq	161	Shaw	Foochow	do	Siemssen and Co
... 25	Amur	Br bq	235	Ferguson	Newchwang	do	Morris, Lewis and Co
... 25	Almatia	Am sch	387	Lowell	Tientsin	do	Frazar and Co
... 25	Adele	Am sch	387	Lapham	Foochow	do	Russell and Co
... 25	Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	do	Siemssen and Co
... 26	China	Ger str	648	Hennings	H'kong & Canton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 26	Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Chefoo, Tientsin, &c.	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Nanking	Am str	857	Morse	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. F. Bowman
... 26	Oregonian	Am str	1096	Harris	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Tientsin v. Chefoo	do	Siemssen and Co
... 26	Yangtze	Br str	782	Corner	H'kong & Canton	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 26	Leucadia	Br sh	896	Mearns	London	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Hupei	Am str	1079	Harmon	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 26	Jan Peter	Ger bq	335	Molsen	Vladivostok	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 27	Ichang	Br str	699	Carnell	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 27	Shan-ee	Am str	561	Steele	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co

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